MILWAUKEE DAILY SENTINEL.

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THE SENTINEL.

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INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

JERMAIN & BRIGHTMAN,
Publishers and Proprietors.

T. D. JERMAIN.....M. H. BRIGHTMAN

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 28.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad Trains, and Hour of Closing Mails.

MILWAUKEE & CHICAGO.

Depart.	Arrive.	Mails Close.
7:30 A. M.	11:35 A. M.	9:00 P. M.
1:45 P. M.	4:00 P. M.	12:30 P. M. b
MILWAUKEE & MINNESOTA.		
7:45 A. M.	12:55 P. M.	3:10 P. M. c
4:35 P. M.	5:30 P. M.	9:00 P. M. d
MILWAUKEE & WISCONSIN.		
8:15 A. M.	10:30 A. M.	9:00 P. M. e
3:00 P. M.	8:55 P. M.	4:00 P. M. f
MILWAUKEE & HORICON.		
7:25 A. M.	9:25 A. M.	9:00 P. M.
12:50 P. M.	3:35 P. M.	12:30 P. M.
MILWAUKEE, WATERTOWN & BARABOO VALLEY.		
4:30 P. M.	1:15 P. M.	5:30 P. M.
DETROIT & MILWAUKEE		
3:00 P. M.	9:30 A. M.	

b Except Saturday.
c Except Sunday) to all points. d (Except Saturday) to Horicon, Berlin, Kilbourn City, Fox Lake, Portage and Oshkosh, only.
e All points. f Waukesha, Whitewater, Janesville and Madison.

☞ For Telegraph, &c., see Fourth Page. ☜

News Digest.

The steamship *Bohemian*, with foreign advices of the 15th inst., has arrived. The Central Italian States have voted in favor of annexation to Piedmont, and Piedmont has consented to cede Savoy to France. The whole Sardinian army is ordered to be in readiness by the 1st of April; this looks as if trouble was anticipated. It is reported that Bulls of excommunication against VICTOR EMANUEL are ready to be launched from Rome the moment the elections in Central Italy are decided. Advices from Morocco state that the Moors have determined to offer fierce resistance to any further invasion by Spain. The reign of terror continues in Naples, numerous arrests being made daily.

In the Assembly yesterday, the bills to redispose of the North-Western Land Grants, were indefinitely postponed. This action settles the matter for the present session.

MRS. ANNA BILANSKY, the murderess, was hung at St. Paul on Friday. An account of the execution will be found in another column.

The Democratic City Convention meets this morning to nominate candidates for City Officers.

Work to be Done.

It the Republicans of Milwaukee are, as we suppose, *in earnest*, in their effort to redeem the city from Democratic extravagance and misrule, they have work to do. It is not by resolutions, by Ward meetings, by talk, that the election is to be carried.—ACTION is the "winning card." It is, therefore, the duty of the Republican City Committee to meet early and make all necessary arrangements for the contest. Let them do so without delay. The victory is within our grasp, and it is our own fault if we do not seize it.

SECRECY OF THE CONFESSIONAL.—The Toronto *Globe*, in its court proceedings, gives an interesting case which came before Justice HILL of the Crown Court.

It seems that a man was robbed of a watch and the robber at the Confessional delivered the property to the priest. Information of this fact reaching the complainant, he summoned the Reverend gentleman as a witness. The Priest refused to answer the question, "Who did you receive that watch from?" on the ground that suspension for life from the Church would be the result of any violation of the secrecy of the Confessional.

The following is the concluding part of the report:

"His Lordship—I have already told you plainly I cannot enter into this question. All I can say is, you are bound to answer, 'From whom did you receive that watch?' On the ground I have stated to you, you are not asked to disclose anything a penitent may have said to you in the Confessional. That you are not asked to disclose; but you are asked to disclose from whom you received stolen property on the 25th of December last. Do you answer it, or do you not?

Witness—I really cannot, my lord.

His Lordship—Then I adjudge you to be guilty of contempt of Court, and order you to be committed to gaol. (To the officer of the Court.) Take him into custody.

The reverend witness was accordingly removed in custody of a policeman.

After hearing the other witnesses in the case, the jury returned a verdict of "guilty" against the prisoner, but recommended him to mercy. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with hard labor."

The Slave Trade—Horrible Barbarities.

The correspondent of the New York *Times*, writing from St. Paul de Loando, says:

"A short time since Her Majesty's ship *Viper* captured the brig *Tavernier* of New York, having a cargo of near six hundred negroes aboard. When first seen she was flying American colors. Capture being inevitable, she threw her papers overboard and hauled down her flag. The scene between decks was shocking. Stowed in a sitting posture, with their knees drawn up close to their breasts, were over five hundred human beings whose skins were black, mostly children and young persons, and some women. So close were they packed that they could not move, and could hardly breathe. In this suffocating condition they were struggling for life. The strong were killing the weak to make room for themselves, and that little more of God's air might be had. Disease was among them in many other forms, and especially ophthalmia. Sea sick, home sick, starving, crying for air and water, these poor wretches crowded this floating charnel-house.

But the slavers were merciful, for they helped the slaves to die. When one was sick nigh unto death they kindly assisted him or her overboard, before the soul had left the body. The quality of their mercy was not strained either, for they sometimes would substitute another death for drowning—the negro was knocked on the head with an axe. Disease breaking out, it was supposed to be contagious, and the sufferers were made away without any scruples of that troublesome thing called conscience. An idea of the mortality on board the *Tavernier* may be formed, when I state that after her capture by the *Viper*, upon her passage over to St. Helena, whither she was sent in charge of a prize crew, *nearly one hundred of her negroes died.* This was during a run of only about ten days' duration. I have not, above, taken an extreme case. The *Tavernier's* case is the rule and not the exception. Less of the horrible would be the exception and not the rule."

SUICIDE OF A YOUNG GIRL.—A girl aged 14 years, of Bohemian parents, living in the town of Kossuth, hung herself to a tree, about three weeks since. She had become displeased with the hard work she was subjected to on the farm, and had often requested permission of her parents to allow her to come to town to live. The parents as often refused, and she became depressed in spirits. One morning, about the 28th of last month, she left the house and was not heard from until about the 5th inst., when she was found a corpse, suspended by a rope from the limb of a tree, about 80 rods from the house.—*Manitowoc Pilot.*

MILWAUKEE POLITICS.—The Republicans of Milwaukee nominated a straight Republican ticket on Saturday, as follows: For Mayor, O. H. Waldo; Comptroller, Cicero Comstock; Treasurer, John H. Tesch; City Attorney, Halbert E. Haine; for Clerk of the Municipal Court, Theo. Weltstein. The ticket is a strong one, and if the people of Milwaukee consult their true interests it will be elected. We regard Mr. Waldo, nominee for Mayor, as one of the best men in the State.—*State Journal.*

THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI.—The steamer Enterprise, Capt. Young, made her first trip this season from St. Anthony, on Thursday last, carrying a large cargo of produce.—She starts up on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, for Sauk Rapids and intermediate points.

Execution of Mrs. Bilansky.

The St. Paul papers contain full particulars of the execution of Mrs. ANNA BILANSKY, for the murder of her husband, March 12, 1859. On Friday, March 25, the day appointed for the execution, the preparations were completed amid great excitement in that city.

When the prisoner arrived upon the platform, she was led forward, and kneeled upon the drop—the clergy, jailor, and the Sisters and other ladies, in the same posture around her. About five minutes were then spent in reading prayers, by the clergy, in which she seemed to take a deep interest. Upon rising she was asked if she had anything to say. She spoke for a minute, perhaps. There was some repetition, but the following is very nearly what she said:

"I die without having had any mercy shown me, or justice. I die for the good of my soul, and not for murder. May you all profit by my death. Your courts of justice are *not* courts of justice—but I will yet get justice in Heaven. I am a guilty woman I know, but not of this murder, which was committed by another. I forgive everybody who did me wrong. I die a sacrifice to the law. I hope you all may be judged better than I have been, and by a more righteous judge. I die prepared to meet my God."

Mr. Hoffman then whispered a "good-bye" to her—when she showed some agitation, and said—"O, Mr. Hoffman, you promised to stand by me to the last." He assured her that he was not going to leave her.

Mr. Miller, the Deputy Sheriff, then approached her with the rope, when she exclaimed: "Dr. Miller, how can you stain your hands by putting that rope around my neck—the instrument of my death."

He assured her that duty compelled him to do it, and she made no resistance, and only said: "Do, for God's sake, put it on so that it will not suffocate me."

It became necessary in fixing the rope to lift the veil that was tied about her neck, when she said: "Mr. Hoffman, do leave that veil between the rope and my neck."

He explained in a word, the necessity of its being removed, when she said: "Fix it any way so as not to suffocate me."

After it had been arranged Dr. Miller took the black cap from his pocket, and proceeded to put it on her head, when she said: "Be sure that my face is well covered."

All this took place in less time than it will take to read it, during which she said several times: 'God have mercy—God have mercy on my soul." Her last words were: "Lord Jesus Christ receive my soul."

She was requested to take a step forward on the drop, and then everything being prepared, Dr. Miller made a motion to Sheriff Tullis, who pulled the fatal rope, and in an instant she fell. The fall was about four feet, and the machinery was so nicely adjusted that the noise was scarcely heard outside of the enclosure.

There was scarcely any movement in the body after it dropped; a slight convulsive motion and a heaving of the chest, was all that was observed.

The body was allowed to hang about twenty minutes, during which time prayers were read audibly by the clergy, who remained kneeling on the platform.

The physicians having examined the body several times, then stated to the sheriff that life was extinct, and she was cut down and placed in a plain black coffin that had been placed in front of the gallows during the whole period of the execution.

Her demeanor on the scaffold was excellent. She was not defiant or stoical; neither did she shed a tear. It is the opinion of many that she expected a pardon or reprieve to the last moment.

The Fox and Wisconsin Improvement Company—Statement of the President.

To the Hon. H. B. Munn, J. C. Neville and Ephraim W. Young, committee relative to the Fox and Wisconsin Improvement Company.

GENTLEMEN:—In reply to the interrogatories you have addressed to the company, I beg leave, with a view to avoid repetition, to include them all in one connected answer.

When the State of Wisconsin turned over to private enterprize, the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, it had exhausted 137,517 87-100 acres of the 268,303-09-100 acres of land, received from the general government. It had incurred a large amount of State indebtedness and a very considerable portion of the works remained unfinished, as appears by a report of Dec. 1, 1854.

The Association of individuals who undertook the work, and who preceded the present company, obtained from Congress an additional grant of land, amounting to 277,-000 acres, for the Fox River. At the request of the present company, the State accepted that grant on condition that it be conveyed to trustees, to secure, first, the payment of the State indebtedness and the completion of the work; secondly, other indebtedness of the company, reserving a per centage for expenses.

As these lands were the lands of the U. S. Government, and would not be liable to taxation while in that condition, they were exempted from taxes until July, 1863, all of which will appear more fully by the act of July 6, 1853, and of October 3, 1856, to which you are respectfully referred.

From the passage of the act of 1856, to the commencement of the disasters of 1857 and 1858, no difficulty was experienced or apprehended by the company in the sale of its lands or bonds, and eastern capitalists were willing to invest their means in a work which promised to benefit them as well as the State. The revulsion of 1857, in prostrating commerce and destroying confidence, rendered it impossible for the company to sell lands or bonds. In conjunction with the trustees, and through their common agent, they advertised through all the Eastern States, and the principal Journals and in pamphlet form, a *public auction* of their lands, in order to raise money with which to pay State indebtedness, and complete the work. For the same purpose they employed agents in Germany, Holland, and England, as well as in this country, to negotiate their bonds. All these attempts to sell lands and negotiate bonds were unsuccessful. All the means placed in their hands by the United States government, in its donation of land, and by the State of Wisconsin in its authority to issue bonds and take tolls on commerce, were of little avail, when commerce had nearly ceased, and there were no buyers of lands or bonds.

The directors and stockholders of this company, while sharing in the adversity of this State, did not lose their confidence in her ultimate prosperity, nor in the commerce which must pass through this route from the great lakes to the Mississippi river.

They therefore continued their work, and their payments on State indebtedness, by an advance to the company of their private resources and credit, trusting that the people of the State would reward them for their perseverance in this important work, and relying upon sec. 6 of the act of 1853, wherein "The State solemnly pledges its faith to confer by future legislation, all such powers as may be found necessary to enable said corporation to carry into full effect the fair and obvious intent and meaning of this act."

The company had on hand and unsold, December 1st, 1859, 440,268 33-100 acres of land, as will be seen from statement A hereto annexed, and a considerable portion of the lands sold since Oct. 3, 1856, have been in payment for work on the improvement.—The company have paid, of State indebtedness, since July, 1853, consisting of back money due contractors, warrants of Board of Public Works, bonds issued by the State, and interest on the same, $234,627 28. The present condition of the State indebtedness is as follows:

40 Improvement fund certificates of $1,000 each, part due,	$40,000 00
44 twelve per cent scrips of $500 each, due in 1861,	22,000 00
105 twelve per cent scrips of $500 each, due in 1862,	54,000 00
Warrants past due,	738 55
Total of principal,	$116,763 93
Two years' interest due, at 12 per cent,	29,704 74
Total, June 1st, 1860,	$146,468 69

The work on the lower Fox river is completed so as to give four and a half feet depth of water in all ordinary seasons, and during the extraordinary drought of last summer, a small amount expended in tightening the dams, relieved the navigation from all difficulty except the Menasha channel.

The Company is now at work on this channel, and no further serious difficulty is apprehended there unless there should be a recurrence of a similar drouth. The new cut-stone lock and canal, constructed by Messrs. Conkey & Wesley, at Rapid Croche, will be ready for use this spring.

The lock at Depere, by a change of plan, sanctioned by the Governor, Dec. 1857, is to be lengthened, but can be used, with some repairs, for another year or two.

A depth of 3 1-2 feet of water has been twice given to the Upper Fox by dredging, in 1858 and in 1859, as will appear by the annexed affidavits:

By a change of plan, approved by the Governor in February, 1857, the lock and dam in the vicinity of Princeton have been dispensed with, and the lars improved by means of wing dams, piers and dredging; and a large amount of this kind of work has been done between Berlin and the Mechan river. It is proposed to put in several other wing dams, both above and below Berlin, against the recurrence of a season similar to that of last summer. A dam and lock have been partially built at Montello. A new lock has been built at Fort Winnebago, on the site of the one built by the State, and sunk five feet lower than the old lock, in order to give sufficient depth of water for navigation. It is now anticipated that a lock and dam of low lift may have to be constructed about four miles below Fort Winnebago, in consequence of the trouble experienced in keeping that part of the river open for navigation. The Company have two dredges, one of which has been built since 1856, and the other rebuilt from an old one, then on hand, both at a cost of $12,285 68. One is located at Portage, and is ordered to commence work there in enlarging the canal and preparing for the foundations of a draw bridge, at Wisconsin and DeWitt streets, which the Company have contracted with the city to build. The other dredge is located at Menasha, and has been tendered to the people at Neenah, for a short time, to improve their channel. It is intended that both dredges shall be employed for the most part of the ensuing season on the Upper Fox.

The look at the Wisconsin River, at Portage, was repaired last year, and with some additional repairs, will answer all the purposes of navigation the present year. With reference to the Wisconsin river, the Company have been guided in many respects by the opinions of men of experience, (such as Hercules Dousman, and other gentlemen familiar with that stream) that the navigation of the river by steamboat would make a channel, as in the case of the Upper Mississippi, and that generally money expended otherwise would be of no avail, although there may be some points where the stream will have to be contracted by means of wing dams, &c.

A steamboat made regular trips from Portage to Sauk in the latter part of last season, and several other steamboats ran out of the Upper Fox into the Wisconsin during the season. Statement annexed marked "B.," shows the expenditures for all the different kinds of work from October 3, 1856, to December 31, 1859. By reference to the same it will be seen that a much larger amount has been expended than was contemplated in the report of September 15, 1859. There is still about $75,000 worth of work to be done, making the cost about $300,000 instead of $200,000, as specified in the report of 1856. This has occurred in consequence of a better class of work being done than was contemplated, and of many unforseen contingencies which could not have been anticipated.

Statement annexed marked "C," shows the expenditures for State indebtedness, construction of work, operating improvements and expenses of land department. The Company have paid out for State indebtedness and construction, since Oct. 3, 1856, $181,-539 00 more than they have received from sales of land and tolls.

The work still proposed to be done, is as follows:

Lengthening Lock at Depere	$10,000
Enlarging Canals on Lower Fox	2,000
Gravelling Dams	1,000
Completing Lock and Dam at Montello	12,000
Rebuilding Lock at Portage	25,000
Building Draw Bridge at Portage	2,500
Enlarging Canal, ...do.....do	2,500
Wing Dam on Upper Fox, do	5,000
Dredging, ...do....do	7,000
Engineering and contingencies	5,000
Total	$70,000

This work can all be completed in three years, if the demand for land shall revive as may reasonably be anticipated. I was appointed President of the Company in 1857.

The amount expended by the State prior to its cession of the work to the company, inclusive of State indebtedness, as I suppose, appears to have been	$433,555 38
The amount expended by the company for construction and navigation to Aug. 25, 1859, is reported at	504,806 06
The amount expended since October 3, 1856, which a detailed report is annexed, is	260,979 63
Total	$1,199,993 07
It has also been before stated that the company has paid on State indebtedness of principal and interest	234,627 28
	$1,434,620 35

All of which is respectfully submitted.
JOHN F. SEYMOUR,
Prest. of the Fox & Wis. Im. Co.

A SPLENDID SIGHT.—The Illinois Central Railroad, at a town called Mattoon, is crossed by the Terre Haute & Alton Railroad. Every day about two P. M., is seen at this point, one of the most splendid effects of the triumph of mind over space and matter, that can be witnessed anywhere. It is that of four trains coming from four different directions, arriving at this point at the same time to a second every day. They can be seen as they approach, for ten miles in each direction, the prairies there being a smooth, broad expanse, stretching away to the horizon without an inequality to obstruct the sight. As they arrive, they approach their cow-catchers within twelve feet of each other, as though exchanging salutations, when gracefully backing (as though bowing an adieu,) two of the trains go on the switches, while the other two scream away over the rail iron bound prairie. The trains left, then go on the main track again, and they are off and away. To our mind, a more superb triumph of man and machinery, cannot be exhibited anywhere than at Mattoon, on the occasions mentioned.

ARREST OF WM. C. WEBB, ON CHARGES OF FORGERY.—Assistant Sheriff McDougal arrived in the city this afternoon, having in custody Wm. C. Webb, editor of the Waushara County *Argus*. He is charged with having forged the names of two residents of Waushara Co., to orders on the State Treasury and drawn nearly $300 on them. He was arrested in his bed at his home in Waushara county, yesterday morning, and will be brought before Justice Braley to-morrow morning at which time it is expected that the witnesses against him will have arrived in the city.

It will be remembered that a similar charge was preferred against the prisoner, when he was in the Assembly, three years ago, but through the leniency of the prosecutor it was not acted upon.—*Madison Patriot, 26th.*

Arrival of the Bohemian.

PORTLAND, March 27—8 P. M.

The steamer Bohemian left Liverpool simultaneously with the City of Washington, for New York, on the 15th inst., and arrived at Portland this morning at 9 o'clock, with 97 passengers and full cargo.

GREAT BRITAIN.—In the House of Lords, notice was received from the House of Commons that they had agreed to an address to the Crown on the Commercial Treaty with France.

The Australian ship Commodore Perry, for which fears were entertained, had reached Plymouth.

ITALY.—The whole Sardinian army is ordered to be upon foot by the 1st of April.

The Central Italian States have voted almost unanimously for annexation to Piedmont.

The municipalities of Milan had expressed confidence in the central policy of Victor Emmanuel, and offered him 3,000,000f.

Despatches to Count Cavour point out that the King accepts the annexation of Tuscany, as he would not depend on the support of France.

A despatch from Turin states that Sardinia has consented to cede Savoy and Nice to France.

The Pacific Railroad Committee.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—3 P. M.

The special committee on the Pacific railroad proposition met yesterday, when Mr. Curtis, of Iowa, substituted a bill embodying the proposition adopted at a former meeting for the central route. Mr. Hindman, of Arkansas, entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which the one-road proposition was adopted. This was rejected by a vote of seven to six—Curtis not voting, and Fenton and Smith being absent.

Railroad Land Grant.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, 27th—3 P. M.

The Iowa Legislature has conferred upon the Cedar Rapids & Iowa R. R., a land grant of 700,000 acres, recently reserved for the Iowa Central Co. This is the most valuable grant in the State, and ensures the speedy extension of that line to the Missouri river.

Suspected Murderer Arrested.

NEW YORK, March 27—3 P. M.

The Chinaman suspected of murder and piracy on board the sloop Spray, was arrested yesterday afternoon, on the Hackensack rail road bridge. When taken he had nearly $400 in gold and an overcoat said to have belonged to Capt. Leethe.

River Disaster.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., March 27—3 P. M.

The steamer Anglo Saxon, from Cincinnati, for Arkansas river, took fire in her hold, and was scuttled and sunk. Deck cargo saved. No lives lost. Boat insured for $8,000.

THE CITY.

A Solo on One Stu.

"Hallo your name to the reverberate hills
And make the babbling gossip of the air cry out."
—TWELFTH NIGHT.

SOLOMON—who was a kind of primitive PRENTICE, always getting off good things—somewhere says: "In all labor there is profit, but the talk of the lips tendeth only to penury." Penury were endurable if it were the only result of "talk," though perhaps the son of SIROCH had in his eye—moral, social and mental penury. The Egyptians had a good deal of SOLOMON'S "cuteness," for they had a god of silence called HARPOCRATES, who was represented with his fingers in his mouth. That is the only deity of mythological fame worthy of our imitation. If we were to keep our fingers in our mouths much trouble would be stayed. Not that the streams of nonsense and rhetorical froth are particularly damaging, not that the small talk of social life were better left out, but that a peculiar kind of talk called scandal—the manufacturing of arrows dipped in worse than Warilow poison—would be stopped. We men have a pet theory concerning the mischievous nature of woman's tongue. We might as well strangle the pet until we master the masculine member, for it is beyond all dispute that venom drops as easily from manly as from feminine mouths. Isn't there some of us who have fallen into the habit of saying something bad of every married woman and young girl whose independence or innocence makes them distinguishable from the mass. Pretty critics, truly, who think of nothing but the improprieties and are always studying how to fit them to virtue. Virtue did we say? see here—it's a painful fact, but nevertheless true, that we don't know the young creature, we haven't been introduced to her. She's a myth, on intimate terms only with our mothers and sisters, who, while we are alluding with significant nods to the actions of our friend's wife are no doubt subject to the same reflections from our other friends.

Well, you saw MRS. JONES out to the lecture with Mr. SMITH! What of it. Does that small fact fill your mind and suggest dreadful consequences to the imprudent Mrs. JONES! Must you draw an unwarranted conclusion from it and then retail your own product to THOMAS and RICHARD and HENRY. If Providence should write anything on your wall it wouldn't be *mene mene tekel*, &c., but rather—*mind your own business!* If you are a young man, and have fallen into the habit of distorting vivacity, frankness, or the independence of a guileless nature into evidences of unchastity you can be cured only by judicious doses of raw hide administered by feminine hands, and we pray Heaven the dose will overtake you. If you are old enough to know better we'll forgive you—you may be one of those disgraceful old curses who make it a rule never to think of anything that is good as it would be an intrusion on time allotted to thinking of that which is evil. We don't want to have anything to do with you; you'll put a bad construction on this article before you get thro' with it.

It's pleasant, surely, to meet young men at evening parties—at balls, who get together and tell of little liberties taken with this and that lady, and which were unresented; and which are always set down as the fruits of their own discernment of character, whereas had the lady suspected what black motives underlaid the courteous exterior, a proper scorn would have been the only result.

It is to be regretted that our ladies must curtain themselves off from a proper intimacy with society, and cloister themselves within a dreadful reserve to escape the gossip and "talk" of Inquisitiveness or Lewdness, who stands on the corners and retails his lies or hob-nobs with Credulity over the shortcomings of his friends' friends. It's a very good plan—if you cannot school yourself to look upon your lady friends without stabbing them—to wear a muzzle of caution and choke syllables back into thoughts. We won't object to your thinking anything you please, but keep the poison within yourself and do not set it afloat upon the air to germinate like the Canada thistle, and produce thorns to wound the innocent.

THERE was an informal meeting of a few of the Teachers last evening, at the School Superintendent's Room, the object of which was to take some action in regard to the assembling of the State Teacher's Association in this city. WE were there, of course, much to the surprise of Mr. FORD, and having waited patiently for a *denouement*, and finding that things were rapidly approaching an adjournment, we left. A resolution was adopted setting forth the time of the meeting of the State Association in the first week in vacation, and Prof. LAKRIN was instructed to assume the Secretary of the Society that ample provision would be made for all the school marms and masters who might visit the city.

A GOOD JOKE ON MR. JACOBS.—The friends of Mr. JACOBS—one of the numerous aspirants for the Democratic nomination for City Treasurer—doubtless thought they had accomplished a smart thing the other night in securing the adoption of a resolution by the Second Ward caucus, instructing the delegates to the City Convention to "support W. H. JACOBS for the office of Treasurer, and *honest men for the other offices*," intimating, of course, that there was no necessity of nominating an "honest" man for that office! We understand that Mr. JACOBS does not at all relish the compliment.

MUNICIPAL COURT, March 27th—John Morrison and Timothy Drew, drunk and disorderly. Penalty and costs $4,37 or five days each in jail. Committed.

Patrick McGrath, drunk. Penalty and costs $2,12, or five days in jail.

John Parsons, (alias) disorderly. Penalty and costs $5,86. Paid.

Phillip Berlando, assault and battery. Discontinued on payment of costs.

John Thelan, obtaining mortgage and note by false pretences. Examination began. Defendant's counsel moved to quash complaint, and argued by District Attorney and Defendant's counsel; overruled as to note; testimony introduced and examination concluded, whereupon the Court discharged Defendant.

HORSE KILLED.—A valuable mare, belonging to Mr. J. THOMPSON, of the Town of Lake, was killed yesterday by a runaway team while standing in front of Mr. N. G. BISHOP'S grocery store, on East Water St. The shaft or pole of the runaway team was driven into the side of the animal, causing a rupture through which the bowels protruded.

The mare was led up the street in this condition, (followed by a crowd of morbid gazers) and when reaching the Walker House, fell down and died.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION meets this morning to make nominations for City officers. We are not posted as to the direction the wires may have been pulled, but think it likely the following will be the ticket:

For Mayor—WM. PITT LYNDE.
For Treasurer—GEORGE D. DOUSMAN.
For Comptroller—FERDINAND KUEHN.
For Attorney—JOSHUA LADUE.

TO THE PUBLIC.

☞ THOSE HAVING BUILDINGS TO LET, or in want of tenements, should bear in mind that the prices for Advertising in the SENTINEL have been reduced, and that Advertisements of tenements "TO LET," or "WANTED," will be inserted in our special columns under those heads, ONCE for FIFTY CENTS, and THREE TIMES at the low price of ONE DOLLAR—thus affording persons who want *tenants* or *tenements* on the 1st of May, an easy and cheap mode of finding them without paying commissions or spending days in search of Houses. This is a reduction of ONE HUNDRED PER CENT. on our last year's rates for this class of Advertisements

THE SENTINEL, having double the circulation IN THE CITY, and more than treble OUT OF IT, of any other paper here, renders it far the cheapest and most desirable medium in Milwaukee for all classes of Advertisements.

EVERY BUSINESS MAN who consults his own interest will avail himself of the columns of THE DAILY SENTINEL,—especially when he can do so at the same prices charged by other papers, and secure more than double the advantage of circulation.

This is no boast, but EVERY WORD TRUE.

MILWAUKEE FOLKS AT CHICAGO.—The following from the Chicago *Democrat* of yesterday may not be without local interest here:

POLICE COURT—Monday Morning.—The docket this morning was larger than it has been for a year past.

Albert H. Jones, John H. Gould, I. H. Seymour, Charles Dupee, George Wallace, George Abbott and Russell Wheeler, the parties arrested in the gambling den broken up on Saturday night, were brought up for examination. These names are all fictitious, except the latter, Wheeler. It appeared from the evidence of the officers who made the arrests, that after breaking down the doors and obtaining access to the apartment where the gambling was going on, they found the parties arrested all engaged in betting at faro.—The dealer, a man named Martin Curtiss, escaped, through a panel door, which had been arranged to guard against such a calamity as an arrest.

The place where the gambling was going on, was in a back room, over Hough's Saloon, on State street, near Monroe. The officers found the front door locked. Breaking it down, they went up stairs, burst open another door, and entered a small parlor, where the gamblers were. Three of them attempted to escape by a back stair-way, but were caught. When placed upon their examination, Russell Wheeler stated that he was a produce merchant of Milwaukee, and had come down to see Curtis, the dealer, on some business. He denied that he had been gambling. He was fined $50. Geo. Wallace, who is a "Tad," and is known as "Old Don," was also fined $50. He is a man of about 65 years of age. Jones, Gould and Dupee, who are professional gamblers, were fined $75 each. Seymour and Abbott gave special bail. About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Hough, the Keeper of the saloon, was arrested for keeping a gambling house, and gave special bail for examination.

THE FOLLOWING rich conversation, we are assured, actually took place at the Newhall during LOLA MONTES' recent visit to this city. The lady, it must be remembered, was once a Terpsichorean votary:

Mr. A. to his friend B., who is picking his teeth and looking over the register.—"So LOLA, the great lecturer and whilome dansoose, has arrived?"

Mr. B. with an authoritative air—"So I hear. I saw her once in New York, but it was during her career as a dan-SWEESE, (the latter word emphasised to show its proper meaning.)

Mr. C. here stepped up, and said—"Is that a fact; LOLA, the dan-SWAR, is here?"

"Exactly," returns A. "Probably the greatest terpsicorical woman of her time."

Exit the trio, each individual immensely pleased with himself.

CABINET SHOP.—Our old friend and fellow citizen, Mr. AUGUST FLERTZHEIM, has opened a cabinet shop on Oneida street, within a few doors of the bridge. His stock is large, his workmen skillful, and he himself an adept in the art. If any of our readers desire new furniture, or wish to have old furniture repaired, we can confidently recommend them to Mr. FLERTZHEIM.

WE INVITE THE ATTENTION of the trade to the catalogue sale, to-morrow morning; of JESSEL'S stock, which will take place at 10 o'clock, at his new quarters, 141 East Water street, next door south of Messrs. SEXTON Bros. & Co.'s store.. He sells everything on the catalogue, without reservation.

MR. G. W. CHUBBUCK, editor of the *Central Wisconsin*, published at Wausau, is in town and will visit our merchants to-day to solicit advertisements for his paper. We recommend him to our business men as the editor of an enterprising and well circulated sheet.

PERSONAL.—We had the pleasure, yesterday, of a call from Mr. AUGUST KREER, formerly Librarian of this State, and now editor of the *National Demokrat*, at Chicago. Ms. KREER, although a Democrat, is exceedingly anxious to see "the Corruptionists" beaten in Milwaukee.

THE REPUBLICAN CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE will meet at WINFIELD SMITH'S office *this evening* at 7 1-2 o'clock. The officers of the several Ward Clubs are requested to be present.

LATE NEWS FROM THE STRAITS.—We have news from the Straits to the 26th inst. For particulars see marine column.

W. H. SHERMAN, PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST, 231 MAIN STREET, ONE DOOR NORTH OF THE NEWHALL HOUSE.—Those wishing superior pictures are invited to call. Having been engaged in the Art nearly ever since its introduction into this country, Mr. S. professes to be able to execute the various styles of photographic pictures in a higher degree of artistic excellence than those dull, flat, insipid and worthless affairs so common at present. A complete assortment of cases and frames of every description on hand.
mar28j483d1y

TO THE VOTERS OF THE EIGHTH WARD.—From the proceedings of a meeting in the Eighth Ward, published in the city papers this week, I learn that my name is mentioned as being a candidate for Councilor of said Ward. I am sorry this nomination was made without my consent and knowledge, and I deem it proper to declare that I am no candidate for Councilor, or any office whatever, my business leaving me no time to devote to public services.

FREDERICK VOGEL.
Milwaukee, March 23, '60. jan26d3t

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—"Marble Fawn," by NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE, 2 vol., $1,50; "L'Amour," by MICHELET; "L'Femme," by MICHELET; "Foot Falls on the Boundary of the other World," by ROBERT DALE OWEN; "Self Help," by SMILES; Harper's Magazine for April; Godey's Magazine for April; Ballou's Magazine for April; Atlantic Monthly for April. New publications are constantly on hand at 25 Wisconsin St.
oct27l858d1y W. E. TUNIS & CO.

WE CALL THE ATTENTION of our readers to a new Saving's Bank just opened at the north-west corner of Main and Wisconsin streets, where deposits are received and interest allowed on the money. mar26j483d2w

PROCLAMATION.

LATE DEVELOPEMENTS in the examination of the Books of the City Clerk and Comptroller, indicate that quite a large amount of forged or spurious City Orders and Warrants are in circulation. Therefore, for the protection of the holders of City Orders and Warrants, as well as for the interests of the City, all persons having any City Orders or Warrants in their possession, are requested to present them for inspection and registry, at the Mayor's Office, without delay.

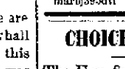
Milwaukee, March 23d, 1860.
mar26j451d2w H. L. PAGE, Mayor.

EDWARD P. ALLIS,
LAND AND LOAN AGENT
OFFICE UNDER STATE BANK,
ON EAST WATER STREET.

HOUSES TO RENT.

☞ PERSONS HAVING HOUSES TO RENT on or before 1st of May, will find good tenants by leaving a description at my office.
feb9j263dtf EWD. P. ALLIS.

REUNION.



MINER & FARIES have again formed a partnership for the practice of Dentistry in all its branches.
Office No. 21 Wisconsin Street. G. B. MINER, E. J. FARIES.
Milwaukee Feb. 13th, 1860. feb13j217dtf

Western Union and Wisconsin State Telegraph
Office—Free Democrat Block, Milwaukee.

CONNECTIONS with all lines East. The Wisconsin State Lines run from Milwaukee to La Crosse, Fond du Lac and Waupun, on railroad routes. Also, from Milwaukee to Janesville, Madison, Watertown and Prairie du Chien. Stations at all important intermediate points.

☞ Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.
my14j367d1f-18pp A. WELLER' Agent.

CONTRACTING DEPARTMENT, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, MILWAUKEE, March 10th, 1860.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until April 6th, 1860, for furnishing materials and constructing Water Works in this city, in accordance with the plans and specifications which have been adopted by the Common Council, on file in the office of the City Comptroller and published in the official papers.

E. DIL GARDINER, Comptroller.
mar12d10j421.18pp

☞ BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, cleansing, curling, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies try it. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers.
mar10j457d6m

☞ DRS. JULIAN & EDWARDS, Private Physicians. Office, 134 Main street, Milwaukee, Wis
my3j27d1y

E. TOWNSEND MIX,
ARCHITECT.
PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FURNISHED, and Buildings superintended on reasonable terms. Office on corner of East Water and Wisconsin Streets, in Ludington's Block.
jan21j233d1y

Announcements.

Clerk of the Municipal Court.

I respectfully submit my name to my fellow citizens of Milwaukee, as a candidate for Clerk of the Municipal Court at the ensuing Charter Election.
THEODORE WETTSTEIN.
☞ City papers please copy. mar10j407dtf

TO THE PEOPLE!

I AM A CANDIDATE for City Comptroller at the ensuing Charter Election. J. L. HATHAWAY.
mar9j395dtf

CHOICE FARMING LANDS!

The Fox & Wisconsin Improvement Co.

NOW OFFER FOR SALE THEIR Lands in the following Counties of the State of Wisconsin:

	Acres.
Adams Co	1,000
Brown Co	19,000
Dane Co	1,100
Clark Co	35,000
Calumet Co	1,000
Crawford Co	8,100
Columbia Co	1,800
Chippewa Co	1,600
Dunn Co	14,000
Eau Claire Co	9,000
Fond du Lac Co	1,700
Juneau Co	1,000
Jackson Co	2,000
Kewaunee Co	15,000
Marathon Co	5,000
Marquette Co	57,000
Oconto Co	14,000
Portage Co	41,000
Richland Co	27,000
St. Croix Co	8,900
Sauk Co	1,400
Shawanaw Co	35,000
Trempleau Co	7,000
Waupaca Co	31,000
Waushara Co	32,000

The above list comprises some of the very choicest farming, pine, water timber, ox-bow and flat lands in the State, and unequaling water powers of the first importance.

These

THE SENTINEL.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY & WEEKLY

RUFUS KING, EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 28.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
A. SCOTT SLOAN.

REPUBLICAN CITY TICKET.

FOR MAYOR,
OTIS H. WALDO.
FOR COMPTROLLER,
CICERO COMSTOCK.
FOR TREASURER,
JOHN M. TESCH.
FOR CITY ATTORNEY,
HALBERT E. PAINE.

WARD NOMINATIONS.

SECOND WARD.

Aldermen—T. MCPHERSON.
Councilmen—JACOB BLUM.
Justices of the Peace—A. COTZHAUSEN.
M. E. Commissioner—E. BECHTEL.
Constable—A. SULZER.

THIRD WARD.

For Aldermen—WM. BROWN, Jr.
Councilor—JOHN CUMMINGS.
Justices of the Peace—E. B. JUDSON.
Assessor—JOHN J. MITCHELL.
Constable—THOS. KEEK.
M. E. Commissioner—JOHN FRENCH.

FOURTH WARD.

Aldermen—EDWIN HYDE.
Councilor—JOHN PLANKINTON.
Justices of the Peace—NATHAN PERKINS.
Assessor—SAMUEL SCHULTZ.
Constable—GROVENOR.
M. E. Commissioner—SAMUEL L. ELMORE.

SEVENTH WARD.

Aldermen—W. A. PRENTISS.
Councilor—G. W. NORRIS.
Justice of the Peace—N. P. HOTCHKISS.
Assessor—JAMES MURRAY.
Constable—ROBERT MILLER.
M. E. Commissioner—ROBERT ELIOT.

EIGHTH WARD.

Aldermen—J. C. C. NIEDERMAN.
Councilmen—F. VOGEL.
Assessor—DAN. HELLER.
Constable—FRED. HEFT.
M. E. Commissioner—J. A. NOLDEN.

ELECTION, TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1860.

The North-Western Land Grant.

We wish particularly to call attention to the Minority Report of the Assembly Committee on Railroads, which appeared in our Monday's issue. It seems that the morbid desire for railroad legislation is by no means satisfied by the unfortunate experiences of the last few years: and that there is yet a class who labor under the impression that, if we cannot borrow ourselves out of debt, we can possibly legislate ourselves out of the dilemma in which we are placed, respecting the Land Grant. Accordingly, it is now proposed to take away the Land Grant from the companies, to which it was ceded by a former legislature, and to put it into the hands of new and irresponsible companies; apparently, to learn, by way of experiment, whether or not a better disposition can be made of it than already made.

If it was perfectly clear that this experiment could be tried without any breach of faith, or the violation of any solemn engagement the State may be already under in respect to this grant, we should not, perhaps, feel called upon to interpose an opinion; but should be willing to await quietly for developments, and approve or disapprove of the measure, as its fruits might seem to warrant. But to our judgment, the condition of things favorable to a series of experimental legislation upon this subject does not at present exist.

We have not space to array here, all the facts and circumstances upon which a proper consideration of this subject depends. Besides, the deliberate and well-ordered statement of them, contained in said minority report, so recently appearing in our columns, would make it a work of supererogation to do so. But we will assume the main facts—and about which there can be no dispute—to be the following:

1. In 1856 Congress made a grant of land, lying in this State, in aid of the construction of certain lines of railway in the State of Wisconsin.

2. The State was made the trustee of the grant. The function of erecting, or designating the Companies to build the roads, was assigned to the legislative branch, and the function of certifying to the completion of the same, or of any consecutive twenty miles thereof, precedent to the vesting of the lands in the Companies, was assigned to the Executive branch of the State government.

3. The State accepted the trust; and on the 11th of October, 1856, by act of the Legislature, disposed of a portion of the grant to the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, under the conditions and limitations prescribed by the Act of Congress.

4. The Company to whom the Grant was disposed, by the appropriate action of its Directors, accepted the same, and the vesting of the benefits thereof in the Company, as the result of the respective action of the Legislature and the Corporation, was a *fait accompli*.

We will not undertake to say—for it is a question less within the province of a journalist than the jurist—that the power of the Legislature over this Grant forever ceased upon this consummation; that having thus executed the trust, its office expired, never to be renewed. But this we have no hesitation in saying—that after the formal acceptance of the Grant by the Corporation, and until the occurrence of a forfeiture, by the act, or default of the Corporation, the Legislature of the State possesses no power over the Grant in the hands of the Company.

And this brings us to the conditions which the Legislature of 1856 coupled with the disposition of the Grant. These conditions, we learn from the Report, were—

1. That the main line of the Road, as indicated in the Act, should be completed before the 2d day of June, A. D., 1863.

2. The line from Madison to Portage City, and also from Columbus to Portage City, should be completed by the last day of December, 1858.

It is conceded that the latter condition has not been complied with, although the period limited expired more than twelve months ago; and it is doubtless upon this pretext, that the power is claimed for the Legislature to resume the control of the grant, and to dispose of it to another company.

The attempt to exercise this power involves the consideration of two questions, to neither of which do we feel ourselves able to concede a superior importance over the other.—They are:

1. The legality.

2. The propriety of the exercise of the power, especially at this time.

Upon the first of these questions the Attorney General of the State has given his official opinion, in answer to a call made on him by the Legislature. We entertain a great respect for the professional opinion of the present Attorney General, and not less on account of his eminent character for candor, than of his sound judgment and undisputed legal ability. We do not doubt that he has weighed the several facts and circumstances which, in his judgment, bear upon the question at issue, and that the opinion he has expressed is the result of his sincere convictions.

We pass over the condition of this question ourselves, as unsuited to our sphere; but not without the protestation, that the reasons which have influenced the Attorney General in his decision, if they have all been brought to our notice, are far from being sufficient to satisfy our judgment of the correctness of his conclusions. If he is wrong, and the Legislature unwarrantably assumes the control of this grant, and diverts it, illegally, from the purposes to which it has been pledged, a pecuniary responsibility, to a limited amount, it is claimed, will rest upon the State; on account of which we shall be at the mercy of the Eastern bond-holders for years to come. If, then, the legality of the exercise of this power is at least doubtful, our counsel would be against its exercise.

But the second question remains to be considered; and that is—even in the absence of all doubt as to the *power* of the Legislature to re-take the grant, would it be proper to do so, now, under all the circumstances of the case?

We have seen that the grant was made over to the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company in the autumn of 1856. That Company was then in the active prosecution of the enterprise of connecting the waters of Lake Michigan with the Mississippi, by a line of railway, which they had completed and had in operation for more than one-half the distance.

The portion of this line then uncompleted, by a happy coincidence, corresponded with the line assignated in the act of the Legislature conferring the grant upon that company; and the facility was thus afforded them of completing their direct line and complying with the conditions of the grant, *pro tanto*, at the same time. Those counsels had no peculiar claim to wisdom, which suggested the propriety of prosecuting the work upon the main line, and so entitling the company to a quota of the lands, upon the completion of every twenty consecutive miles, while they forwarded their main enterprise in an equal amount, instead of breaking new ground between Madison and Portage, and building there a line of road which could hardly be expected to pay running expenses when completed. They were the counsels of prudence, and are noticeable, if for nothing else, for their rarity in that connection.

In pursuance of this policy the company, we are informed, subsequently completed no less than sixty miles of road; on account of which they believed themselves entitled to upwards of 300,000 acres of the lands granted by Congress. We do not propose to enter into the questions that arose between the company and the Governor of the State, on application being made to that functionary for his certificate, as provided, in the act. We believed at the time, and we still entertain not the slightest doubt, that he acted upon the sincerest convictions of his judgment of the rights of the case, unbiased by any unworthy considerations whatever; and we are, therefore, neither prepared, nor disposed, to question the correctness of this action on his part. It is enough for our present purpose to say that the Governor declined to co-operate with the company in obtaining the lands, and that the company, in consequence of such action of the Governor, were unable to obtain them, and have not yet obtained them.

It is not to be supposed that important public works can be accomplished without adequate pecuniary means, by corporations any more than by individuals. The great financial depression under which the country is yet prostrated, occurred in the autumn of 1857, commencing within less than one year from the passage of the act of the legislature; and from thence hitherto, the difficulties in the way of procuring capital for the prosecution of public works, have amounted, in fact, to almost an inhibition. If the Company had received these lands, in parcels, at the times when they allege they became entitled to them, we are free to adopt their own reiterated conclusions, that their proceeds would no doubt have been sufficient to have constructed the roads from Madison, and from Columbus, to Portage City; but also to have sustained the credit of the Company, and to have enabled it to avoid the financial catastrophe which has resulted in so much obloquy to the Company and to the State.

Nevertheless, under all these discouragements, the work on the main line of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Road has been prosecuted to a completion, and the State at large is possessed of the inestimable advantage of a continuous line of railway for two hundred miles across its entire breadth—a public work whose value can never be counted in dollars and cents, and which it would not barter away again for all the immense sums that have been improvidently squandered in its construction.

And with what funds has this work been prosecuted, from Portage City to the Mississippi, during all these years of depression and pecuniary distress? The answer is, with funds wholly, or in great part derived from the hypothecation of those lands, which a former Legislature guaranteed to the Company, and specially authorized it to pledge for that purpose, and now it is proposed, after the money has been thus obtained from innocent and unsuspecting parties, and appropriated upon the line of the road, to wrest from those parties their security, and dispose of the lands to some other Company, leaving ing their bonds wholly worthless on their hands!

This is what we have to say upon the propriety of this measure—that if such legislation is now imperatively demanded by the exigencies of an inexorable policy, it would be more meta that it should come from the hands of a body now dispersed abroad, who should be reunited again for that purpose, and who should again succumb to the motives that were attributed to them in the initiatory step of our railroad legislation.

We think that the principles of equity and good faith which are recognized among individuals in their transactions with each other, are equally binding upon Governments and States; and we confess to an obtuseness which prevents our perceiving any fairness or good faith in depriving the Land Grant Mortgagees of the security which the State, through its Legislature, has recommended to them as a legitimate and safe investment.

FIRE AT GRAND HAVEN.—A fire occurred at Grand Haven on Thursday, the result of which is thus summed by the *Clarion:*

Frederick Bectal's building and stock, worth about $800; insured for $600 in the Manhattan Company.

W. S. Atwood, Bonds, Mortgages and Notes amounting to $30,000; an office library, books and business papers which cannot be easily estimated, including his list of notes.

Dr. McNett, books, office fixtures, account books, notes, surgical instruments, altogether figuring up to several thousand dollars.

N. H. White left a bundle of notes at Mr. Atwood's office the day before, amounting to nearly $2,000. This was destroyed.

THE BURIAL OF STEVENS AND HAZLET.—The remains of Stevens and Hazelt were brought to Englewood, N. J., for interment. The execution took place on Friday. The remains were forwarded by express, and reached Rahway on Saturday, when they were at once taken to Englewood. The coffins were opened, but the bodies were not submitted to the care of an undertaker. The features were scarcely recognizable, and they were not shown either to the intimate friends of deceased or at the funeral. Attached to the button-hole of Stevens' coat, by red and blue ribbons, was a plain black India-rubber ring, but for whom it was intended his friends were not informed. His brother accompanied his remains from Charleston, and was joined at Englewood by his father and sister.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS IN MILWAUKEE.—The Republicans of the city of Milwaukee have nominated the following ticket: For Mayor, Otis H. Waldo; Comptroller, Cicero Comstock; Treasurer, John H. Tesch; City Attorney, H. E. Paine. This is said, by those who are acquainted with the nominees, to be an excellent ticket, composed of men of capacity and strict integrity. In the present condition of affairs in Milwaukee, it seems to us that such nominations must be quite acceptable to the people, and the election of the ticket is highly probable.—*Janesville Gazette.*

SINGULAR COINCIDENCE.—When Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, becomes a member of the U. S. Senate, on the fourth of March, 1851, seven of the members of that body will be natives of New Haven, Conn.—Messrs. Chase, Grimes, Chandler, Hale, Clark, Fessenden, and Wilson.

THE UTILITY OF HOARDING MONEY.—Four thousand five hundred dollars were lately stolen from a cellar in Montreal, where it had been kept between forty and fifty years. So that by not investing it, the owners have lost about nine thousand dollars interest, and now lose the principal in the bargain.

Republican Organization.

[For the Sentinel.]

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Allow me, through the columns of your paper, to urge upon the Republicans of Wisconsin the necessity of some more thorough and systematic organization for the coming campaign. It is well known that our majority in this State is not sufficiently large to warrant our remaining idle, while we have daily demonstration, that every appliance, which the studied cunning and prolific imagination of modern Democracy can suggest, will be brought to bear against us.

This necessary work of organization is already well begun by the formation of clubs in many towns and villages throughout the State; but do they not all lose much of their influence, and work under great disadvantages for want of more publicity?

Would it not be well for every club in each county to hand in to the leading Republican journals, of their respective counties, the title of their organization, regular times of meeting, names of officers, &c., the whole to occupy not more than a space of five lines, and to remain as standing matter during the campaign?

The advantages of such a course are obvious. It would have a tendency to induce the formation of Clubs in nearly every town in the State: would furnish the "State Central Committee" with the necessary information to enable them to open a correspondence with every Club (if advisable,) and thus work understandingly and profitably; it would give any who are willing to address meetings, either in English or German, a ready means of ascertaining where they are wanted; enable editors and others to obtain, at all times, reliable information from every part of the State, &c., &c.

These are by no means *all* the advantages, but are sufficient for the present purpose.—If in your opinion the plan is a desirable one, please state what the expense of such insertion would be, and sound the call for *Club Cards.* METHOD.

Oak Creek, March 26, 1860.

[We like the suggestion of our correspondent. As to the "expense," it would be trifling—not over two dollars for each Club during the campaign.—ED. SENTINEL.]

Another Lecture by Wendell Phillips—"Agitation Indispensable to Reform."

WENDELL PHILLIPS lectured on the above subject in the Cooper Institute, New York, on Wednesday evening. In anticipation of some physical demonstration of popular disapproval, a strong police force was present, but no disturbance occurred.

"Mr. Phillips began by saying, that while it was a proverb in Vienna that the Austrian only begs of God that he may be as well off to-morrow as he was yesterday, the Yankee never offers such a prayer. On the contrary, he is always striving to be better off, and although we claim that our institutions are certainly perfect, there is a wonderful reaching after reform among the masses at least. If there were any present who thought our institutions incapable of amendment, he would leave them with the old Road Commissioner of Massachusetts, in 1646, who was employed by the Legislature to lay out a roadway from Boston to Albany—some two hundred miles—and who proceeded as far as Newton, a village about ten miles west, and then returned and reported to the Legislature what he had done, adding his opinion that he did not believe a road would ever be needed further.

In society there were conservatives and progressives, the former like one Douglas described, never looked with satisfaction at the new moon out of respect to the old, while the other were never satisfied with what is, and seemed to think that mere running to and fro is improvement. Between the two there is of course a conflict; what method then should the reformers choose.—There were two principles at present omnipotent. One system was continental, the other partly English, partly American.—Referring to the Press, the speaker said that nothing like intelligence existed there. He regarded the daily press as an element that ran with what was shallow. He instanced the Messrs. Harper, as publishers, who could afford to have the luxury of a conscience, and yet, when they published any work from Europe that possessed a principle of liberty, it was done apologetically. The Church, he believed to bend to the powers that were, and concluded, that, after all, it rested with the millions to effect the reforms which were desirable.

THE NAVY.—The home squadron, says the *States*, was never more efficient than at present. The entire force, including the Gulf squadron, number about fourteen steam and sailing vessels of all classes, with crews thoroughly skilled in the different branches of military and naval warfare. It has been decided by the authorities, in view of recent developments, to reinforce our ships in the Gulf of Mexico, in order that they may be prepared to meet any emergency that may present itself in that quarter. We give the following correct estimate of our naval strength in the Gulf:

Vessels	Tonnage.	Guns.	Men.	Horse-power
Savannah.....	1700	22	300	.....
Preble.....	960	18	180	.....
Saratoga.....	1100	20	250	.....
Pocahontas.....	950	8	160	80
Brooklyn.....	2000	28	200	1050
Total.....	6650	96	1190	1850

It must be remembered that the Gulf squadron is only a section of the Home squadron. Under the command of Commodore McCluney, a detachment of marines were sent on board of the Brooklyn on Saturday, from the Brooklyn marine barracks. Another batch of workmen were discharged from the navy yard on Saturday last. There are not more than 250 men at work in the yard at present. There are four vessels of war soon expected at this port—two from Brazil, one from the coast of Africa, and the steamship Roanoke from Aspinwall, with the Japanese commissioners on board.

IN ONE OF THE MARKET HOUSES of Philadelphia is a genius of a butcher. Beneath his sleeves and apron he wears the costliest broadcloth—none of the inferior grades, but the finest production of French looms. His linen is as faultless as his exterior garments, while the glittering surface of his marble counters is no less striking than the glossiness of his hat and boots. In the centre of his shirt bosom sparkles a single diamond—a stone of six carats weight, and of the first water. Upon the little finger of his left hand glitters a circlet of diamonds, six in number, whose aggregate value is considerably more than that of the garniture of his shirt bosom. His complexion is a pure red and white—just that style of complexion which Parisian ladies produce by dainty commixture of carmine and bismuth. He is a man of fine physique, and has an avoirdupoise of about 200 pounds. His address is polished, and his manners courtly and suave. He commenced life without a dollar, and is now taxed for some $30,000 in real estate, yet is as polite and deferential to his customers as on the day he first embarked in the business of converting quarters of beef into chops and sirloins. A benevolent lady of large fortune first noticed him, and placed at his disposal a fund upon which he has raised the superstructure of his present fortune. He is now rapidly advancing in wealth, and will probably retire upon the eighth of a million. And all through the influence of that specific against adversity—politeness.

ASSOCIATED PRESS NEWS ARRANGEMENTS. The New York Associated Press have nearly completed their new arrangements for obtaining news from the steamships passing Cape Race, and before the middle of April the plan will be in full operation. It is expected that the steamship Vanderbilt, Capt. Lefevre, will be the first vessel to avail herself of these arrangements. She will sail from this port next Saturday, at four o'clock P. M., for Havre via Southampton, and returning, will leave the latter port April 18, bringing the result of the great fight between Heenan and Sayers, and delivering it to the news-boat of the Association off Cape Race, from which point it will be immediately telegraphed to the agents of the Press throughout the country.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY was eighty-three years of age on Saturday, having been born in Calvert County, Maryland, on the St. Patrick's day of 1777. For a man of his years, he is in the enjoyment of comparatively good health.

GEN. TOM. THUMB, who is only twenty-two years of age, has his yacht, his fast trotter, is without a wife, and is rich, is about to start again to make an exhibition of himself. He is tired of a quiet life, and longs to be a spectacle again to admiring crowds.

DEATH OF HON. L. C. LEVIN.—Hon. Lewis C. Levin died in Philadelphia on the 14th inst. He was an able lawyer, and an orator of more than ordinary eloquence. Mr. Levin was the founder of the "American" political organization.

EVERY MAN thinks that Cæsar's wife ought to be above suspicion; but he is far less particular as to what Cæsar himself ought to be.

Five Children Burned to Death.

A correspondent of the Warren *Chronicle* writes that on the night of the 14th inst the dwelling house of Humphrey Owens, in Goshen township, Mahoning Co., was burned to the ground, five of his children perishing in the conflagration. The family had retired at a very early hour, and were all sound asleep by a little after seven. About half-past seven Mr. Owens was awakened by the smoke filling his room, and springing from his bed, found the house wrapped in flames. He succeeded in getting his wife, with her infant ten days old, out of doors, and then commenced throwing water upon the stair-case, which had taken fire and was blazing furiously, hoping to preserve a way of escape for his children, who were sleeping above.

He succeeded in awakening his daughter, a young woman, with whom two of the younger children were sleeping: taking the youngest in her arms and arousing the other, and bidding him follow her, she hurried down the blazing stairway; as she passed the stairway, surrounded with flame, her father threw a bucket of water over her, and she was enabled to escape with the little boy in her arms, both seriously, but not dangerously burned. The older one, probably overcome with sleep, remained, and with four other brothers in another room, whom no efforts could arouse, were consumed with the building.

The fire is supposed to have originated from a bucket of ashes which one of the boys had set in the wood shed adjoining the west side of the building, when kindling the fire in the morning. Those who escaped saved nothing but their sleeping apparel. Mrs. Owens had to walk barefooted and unclad, save in her night dress, with her child in her arms, over the frozen ground, near a quarter of a mile to find shelter.

The children burned were all boys, the oldest about eleven years, the youngest about three.

A singular fatality has attended Mr. Owens' family. Twenty-one years ago he had a daughter nearly grown burned to death by her clothes taking fire, and about four years since a son, a young man, was killed by the kick of a horse. The two last mentioned were children of a former wife.

DURING THE PAST FOUR years Stewart's marble palace has been assessed at the rate of $400,000. For the same period, however, the bills of taxes upon this amount have increased from $5,592 to $7,168 64, showing an increased rate of taxation during that period.

THERE IS A WEALTHY BUTCHER in Philadelphia, who wears the finest broadcloth beneath his professional apron. A magnificent diamond pin sparkles on his shirt bosom, while the hand that wields the knife and cleaver is adorned with diamond rings.

THE CHEERFUL LAUGH of happy children is the best home music; and the graceful figure of childhood are the best statuary.

Wants.

A CHANCE FOR A TRADE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS A GOOD House and fifty feet lot, within five minutes walk of the Post Office, which he wishes to exchange for a small farm near the city. Any person having such to trade can address, P. O. Box 1630, Milwaukee, Wis. JOHN CRIGHTON.

CITY AUCTION ROOM.

I WANT TO PURCHASE A FARM IN Waukesha, Jefferson, or Walworth County, Wis., from 80 to 120 acres, with good improvements; will pay cash for the stock on said Farm. Will pay half cash, the balance in three years, with seven per cent interest; the farm to be well watered. Any one answering this advertisement will please give full description of his farm, also say if there are any Schools and Churches in neighborhood, and what the society is generally. CALEB WALL, City Auctioneer.
mar19

WANTED TO PURCHASE. THE INterest of a Temperance Restaurant already established, at a flourishing town, or Railroad Station in the State of Michigan. Address, stating particulars, Box 1532 Milwaukee Post Office. oct26

For Sale or Rent.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

A SPAN OF FIRST RATE MULES, with Harness and a new Lumber Wagon. All of first quality and all for sale at $275.00. The Mules alone, which is money saved for the whole lot. NOONAN & McNAB.
mar26 d3t 217 East Water Street.

HOUSE TO LET.

BRICK HOUSE, WITH BATH Room and other conveniences, on Fifth street, between Clybourn and Sycamore.
mar26 d10t CHAS. H. WILLIAMS.

Houses and Lots for Sale & Lease

M. L. SKINNER,
feb22 d3m5 Office No. 4 Martin's Block.

SEVERAL HOUSES AND LEASE FOR sale very low. M. L. SKINNER.

HOUSE ON LOT 2, BLOCK 65, 7TH Ward, and lease for sale; price $400. M. L. SKINNER.

TO PLASTERERS.

2,000 BUSH. PLASTERING HAIR for sale cheap. Orders from the country solicited, at J. K. Sherman's Tannery, on the Canal Water Power, Sixth Ward, Milwaukee, Wis.
mar16 d3t&3m0 J. K. SHERMAN.

CITY AUCTION ROOM.

TWO HOUSES ON A 60 FOOT LOT, by 127 feet deep, on Jackson street, between Biddle and Martin streets, will be sold cheap and on good and easy terms. Also, the one story and dwelling House on Prospect street, 1st Ward, now owned and occupied by Judge Hubbell. The entire premises is beautiful. An description of Shrubbery, Fruit, &c. The House is a good one and in superior order. Will sell said premises upon terms that will suit any one. No money required down.
mar22 CALEB WALL.

FOR RENT

FROM THE FIRST OF MAY, THE Fire Proof Store, No. 30 East Water st., now occupied by Messrs. Jewell, Rice & Co. Terms to suit the times. Apply to CHARLES C. WENDT.
mar15 j10d3w 205 Market Square.

STORE TO RENT.

THE STORE NOW OCCUPIED BY A. W. Higgins as a Crockery Store. Apply to WM. BROWN, Jr.
mar26 j10d3t

TO LET.

FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THOSE two lots on the west side of River st., adjoining the Cost Yard and Tannery, north of Oneida street bridge. Enquire of E. FRENKAPP & CO., mar19 d1-11m Corner of Cass and Michigan Sts.

TO LET.

THE BRICK STORE NO. 169 EAST Water street, now occupied by Green & Burton. Possession given the 1st of May. Apply to A. F. CLARKE, feb9 No. 5 Mitchell's Building.

CITY AUCTION ROOM.

FOR SALE OR FOR RENT ON VERY easy terms, the North tenement of double house on Jackson street, second tenement store in Odd Fellows' Hall. The house is in good order and very convenient. Possession given immediately. Apply to CALEB WALL, Owner.
mar19

Steamboat City of Cleveland

FOR SALE.

THE STEAMER CITY OF CLEVELAND was built by Bidwell, Banta & Co., in the year 1857, and is of seven hundred and eighty-eight tons burthen, or thereabouts.

The Steamer has ample passenger accommodations, and is well furnished and equipped as a first class passenger boat: her model for freight and passengers is fully equal (if not superior) to any steamer on the Lakes of her tonnage, and is a staunch and safe boat.

The boat will be sold on very favorable terms, both as to price and terms of payment, and to parties desiring to purchase a steamboat a rare opportunity is offered. A full and perfect title will be guaranteed to the purchaser. For further particulars enquire of PASCALL P. PRATT,
Of the firm of Pratt & Co., Buffalo.
jan23 d2m&w

ALSO FOR SALE,

THE THREE SCHOONERS, TO WIT: schooner ELIZA LOGAN, tonnage 259 61-95; schooner WINDSOR, 57 tons; schooner GOV. HUNT, tonnage 127 55-95.

Either or all of the above named vessels will be sold on liberal terms. Apply to PRATT & CO.,
jan23 d3m&w Buffalo, N. Y.

CITY AUCTION ROOM.

THE OFFICE ROOMS OVER THE Railroad Offices, corner of East Water and Wisconsin streets. Will rent until the 1st of May next. The best location in the city. CALEB WALL.
oct7

Auction Sales.

CITY AUCTION ROOM,

NUMBER 134 EAST WATER STREET, Milwaukee. CALEB WALL will sell all descriptions of goods at his usual prices, advance on all goods, and sell at public or private sale. apl1

CITY AUCTION ROOM.

GRAND SALE OF SUPERFINE FURNITURE.—I will sell at public auction, on Thursday, March 29th, all the furniture of Mr. Rice, said to be in the dwelling house on Marshall street, in the brick dwelling house between Knapp and Ogden sts. The furniture is of a superior quality. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock in the morning. Ladies are particularly invited to attend the sale. The articles are now open for personal inspection. I propose to give a full list of them in this advertisement. A catalogue is now being made, which will be ready to-morrow. The furniture is, viz: Brussells carpets, rosewood parlor furniture, chamber furniture of every description, drawing room furniture of every description, kitchen furniture of all kinds, &c. The furniture is all new and of the very best. Call at my auction room on Wednesday, March 21st, and get a catalogue of said furniture. CALEB WALL, Jr.
mar19 City Auctioneer.

CITY AUCTION ROOM.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE FROM Louis L. Milenz and Charles Milenz to Charles Wroblewski, as appears from Vol. 254 of Mortgages, fol. 1 seal, therefore, on Tuesday, April 3d, commence selling all the stock of goods as described in Invoice. The sale will take place at the store No. 142 East Water street, commencing at 10 o'clock, a. m.
CALEB WALL, Auctioneer for Mortgagee.

WILLIAMS & RODWAY,

Auction and Commission Merchants,

LAND AGENTS AND MONEY BROKERS,

19 WISCONSIN STREET, 19,

WILL GIVE PARTICULAR ATTENtion to the sale of Furniture, Dry Goods, and every description of Merchandise, at their Sale room or in any part of the City or County.

☞ Liberal Advances on consignments, and prompt returns made.

N. B.—Bonds, Notes, and Mortgages negotiated.
WILLIAMS & RODWAY.
Milwaukee, January 17, 1859. jan18 d6m&w1y

FILTERS! FILTERS! FILTERS!

KEDZIES RAIN WATER FILTERS just received and for sale at Blake & Parson's new stand No. 136 East Water street. my1 d1y

Liquors and Segars.

J. J. SANDS,

BREWER

—OF—

PALE CREAM ALE,

AND

X X X AMBER ALE,

SPRING BREWERY,

On Eigth, Chestnut and Prairie Streets,

MILWAUKEE.

ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY SOLICITED. Price list sent by mail on application. Addressed J. SANDS, Spring Brewery Milwaukee, and Columbian Brewery Chicago. JOHN G. SANDS, Brewer, and Manager of Spring Brewery. dec16jly1

MORSE & BROTHER,

NO. 182 EAST WATER STREET,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN THE CHOICEST BRANDS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

CIGARS, TOBACCO, &c., &c.

THE PUBLIC ARE RESPECTFULLY solicited to give us a call. Next door to Uncle Ben's Hat Store.
W. B. MORSE. [d-c3-1774-d1y] LEVI MORSE.

MENOMONEE LAGER BEER HALL.

THE MENOMONEE LAGER BEER HALL of C. T. Mahnke is removed to the first floor of Luddington's Brick Block, East Water street, one door north of Wisconsin, where the best of Lager can at all times be found. ap14 d3m

150 EAST WATER STREET,

UNITED STATES BLOCK.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE LATE fire in Young's Block, I have removed to this place, and have since received a large quantity of

SEGARS AND TOBACCO,

FROM HAVANA, NEW YORK AND THE SOUTH.

A large stock of Goods is now as complete as ever before, I should like to enjoy the patronage of all my former customers, friends, and the public in general.
M. STRAUSS.

A large quantity of Segars and Tobacco, partly injured by the fire, will be sold at very low prices. 17

LILL & DIVERSEY'S

CELEBRATED XXX CREAM ALE!

PALE, BITTER, AND AMBER ALES,

BROWN STOUT AND PORTER.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS A LARGE assortment of the above choice Ales, in Casks and Bottles; also a superior article of

MALT VINEGAR.

Manufactured by L. & D., which one trial will be sufficient recommendation.

☞ Casks in city cooped unless returned in a reasonable time. HENRY BENTLEY, Agent.
Basement Albany Buildings, Michigan st., mar23 d10t opposite Newhall Houses.

Boots and Shoes.

OPENING!

Saturday, March 17th.

W. E. DAGGETT,

DEALER IN

Boots, Shoes & Rubbers,

35 Wisconsin Street, Young's Block.

WILL OPEN A SPLENDID STOCK of Goods to the public, SATURDAY, MARCH 17th. The public are invited to call and examine. mar16 d10t

COPPER TOE

Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tips

—FOR—

BOOTS AND SHOES.

WADSWORTH & WELLS,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Boots and Shoes,

50 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

ARE THE EXCLUSIVE OWNERS OF this Patent in and for the States of Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, and will dispose of either town or county rights to dealers, for the sale or manufacture of Boots and Shoes with Metallic Tips applied in said States. And are also the sole agents for the sale of Town and County Rights in and for the State of Illinois.

WADSWORTH & WELLS,

Will keep, in connection with their other general stock

A COMPLETE AND FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Metallic Tipped Boots and Shoes.

And will also keep the Metallic Tips to supply the demands of manufacturers in these States at prices regularly established by the Patentees, and from which no deviation is made in the United States. All infringements of their rights in this Patent will be dealt with according to law.

ATKINS, STEELE & WHITE,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

BOOTS AND SHOES,

No. 147 East Water Street, Milwaukee

Have been appointed by Wadsworth & Wells, their exclusive agents for the sale of all Metallic Tipped Boots and Shoes, north of Chicago. In the City of Milwaukee, and are alone authorized to deal in these Goods in this City. sept22 d6m&w1y

DIPLOMA

OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY for the best Specimen of Workmanship exhibited at the Wisconsin State Fair, 1859.

CHRISTIAN BAUTZ,

French Boot & Shoe Maker,

NO. 10 WISCONSIN STREET,

Work done only to order, finished in the best manner, and warranted to fit
CHR. BAUTZ.

Sewing Machines.

SINGER'S GENUINE

Sewing Machines.

General Depot for the North-West

NO. 17

Newhall House, - - - Milwaukee.

HAS COME! HAS COME! HAS COME! The Good Time has Come! SINGER'S No. 2 Sewing Machine

Can now be had for.....$100
Do. No. 1.....90

☞ For manufacturing purposes the only reliable and unexcelled Sewing Machine in the World.—J. S. Singer & Co.'s Circular.

☞ Family Sewing Machines from Fifty to Seventy-five Dollars.

☞ Those who have tried them in our own families and find them superior to any in use.—N. Y. Times.

☞ The best Family Machines in use, with IMPROVED HEMMERS, forming different widths of hem, stitching, cathedral-felling and sewing it at the same time. Also, all the standard Machines at greatly reduced prices, of I. M. SINGER & CO., of New York.

☞ Machine Twist of superior quality. Needles, Bobbins, Shuttles, &c., and every article used or appertaining to Singer's Machines, can be had at this agency.

☞ Machines rented, repaired at the shortest notice, and extra gearing furnished for machines of other makes.
J. K. WILSON,
Agent for I. M. Singer & Co.,
nov15 d6m&w1y No. 17 Newhall House.

GROVER & BAKER'S

CELEBRATED NOISELESS

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES!!

NEW STYLES—PRICES FROM $50 TO $125.

HEMMERS, $5 EXTRA.

THESE MACHINES SEW FROM TWO Spools, as purchased from the store, requiring no winding of thread; they hem, Fell, Gather, and Stitch in a superior style, finishing each seam by their own operation, without recourse to the hand-needle, as in other Machines. They will do better and cheaper sewing than a seamstress can, even if she works 16 hours per day.

☞ Illustrated Pamphlet Machine for manufacturing purposes for sale.

Office of Exhibition and Sale, 495 Broadway, N. Y.
Room 13 Newhall House, Milwaukee.
jy18 d3t-d1y2dp J. A. FRENCH, Agent.

Pork and Beef Packers.

IN STORE AND FOR SALE, FROM OUR OWN PACKAGE, MARKS PRICE.
HEAVY MESS PORK,
LIGHT MESS PORK,
HEAVY PRIME PORK,
LARD, IN BBLS.
TALLOW, BY BBL.
LAYTON & PLANKINTON.

NEW SUGAR CURED HAMS.

JUST FROM SMOKE HOUSE, A FINE lot of sugar-cured hams and dried beef; for sale by
jan10 LAYTON & PLANKINTON.

EDWARD RODDIS,

WEST WATER STREET, HAS CONstantly in store, for sale—
Mess Pork:
Mess Beef
Lard, in bbls and half bbls;
Bacon, Green and Smoked;
Smoked Sugar Cured Hams;
Smoked Sugar Cured Shoulders;
Hoop, Candles, Tallow, &c., &c.
d1y

Dry Goods.

A FRESH LOT OF

Alexandre's White Kid Gloves,

JUST RECEIVED THIS DAY AT

23 WISCONSIN ST.

dec30 L. BLAKE.

Mack Brothers' Column.

SEASONABLE GOODS

SEPTEMBER 27th, 1859.

MACK BROTHERS

INVITE THE INSPECTION OF PURchasers to their stock of

DRY GOODS!

Suited to the present season, which, in their experience of twelve years in this market, has not been surpassed, either as to

QUALITY,

QUANTITY,

VARIETY

STYLE, OR

LOW COST!

Which seems to be the one thing desired with all buyers, in these days of working cheap, and increasing sales thereby.

MILWAUKEE SAVINGS' STORE,

181 EAST WATER STREET.

sept27 d7y MILWAUKEE, WIS.

GREAT BARGAINS!

MAY BE EXPECTED, AT

187 East Water Street,

AS THAT

Immense Stock of Dry Goods!!

MUST BE CLOSED OUT!

Without Respect to Cost!!

BY THE ASSIGNEE.

ap18 d7t&tf JOSEPH CARY, Assignee.

Books and Stationery.

NORTHWESTERN

ALMANAC.

1860.

Call and Get a Copy Gratis,

—AT—

STRICKLAND & Co's. BOOKSTORE,

138 *East Water Street.*

CONTENTS.

Calendar for all the months calculated for the meridian of Milwaukee.
Rail Road Time Tables.
Banking Houses and Proprietors.
Banks and Bank Officers.
Insurance Agents.
Complete List of City Officers.
Names of

Special Notices.

Bryan's Tasteless Vermifuge.

Tell the bell toe pretty Nell,
All the household's pride,
She is , they say, of normal cheerfulness,
Although with medicine plied.
'Twas Jalap, Mercury, and pamkokoe,
That helped her too her doom:
But Bryan's Tasteless Vermifuge
Saves thousands from the tomb.

Put up in bottles. Price 25 cents. Sold by Henry Fess, Jr., and by druggists. mar1Jdlm

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!

DON'T FAIL TO PROCURE MRS. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething. It is no equal on earth. It greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reduces all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful Female Physicians in New England, and has been used with never failing success in millions of cases.

We believe it to be the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arises from teething or any other cause.

Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. No mother can be estimated by dollars and cents, who has once tried it, to be worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States, and it is without a single exception the best and only infallible remedy ever tried.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.

☞ See that each genuine bottle has the fac simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, on the outside wrapper.

☞ Sold by Druggists throughout the world. Office No. 13 Cedar street, New York.

Principal Warehouse for Milwaukee by John Rice. jel5l4l9dw&twly

Dr. McClintock's Cold and Cough Mixture

IS A COMBINATION OF NATURE'S remedies antagonistic to the irritation and disturbance of the breathing apparatus, which produce coughs, colds, hoarseness, and sore throat. It relieves in a very short time every vestige of inflammation in the lungs and throat, and renews the free respiration of perfect health.

Price 25 cts. Sold by Henry Fess, Jr., and other druggists. mar1Jdlm

KENOSHA WATER CURE

IS PERMANENTLY LOCATED IN ONE of the most healthy cities on Lake Michigan, between Milwaukee and Chicago, and has been thoroughly refitted and enlarged so as to accommodate a large number of patients. Experienced nurses are in attendance on all patients at the discretion of the attending physician, whose regulations are to be implicitly followed in the entire west.

☞ For particulars send circular, address

E. PENNOYER, Proprietor, Or,
H. T. SKELEY, M. D.

mar2l3dw1y.

Dr. Jas. McClintock's Pectoral Syrup

STANDING IN THE FIRST RANK OF any profession. Dr. McClintock has given his medicine to the world under the guaranty of his reputation, as a means of certain, immediate, and permanent relief in diseases of the throat and lungs which have defied all other remedies.

Price 25 cts. Sold by Henry Fess, Jr., and other druggists. mar1Jdlm

THE PUBLIC BLESSING WHICH IS now universally admitted to exist in Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, is very due demonstration of their extraordinary efficacy in the cases which they are understood to cure. All the compounds of the stomach and bowels, weakness of the digestive organs and of the system generally, bilious and liver affections, night fevers, head aches, piles costiveness, consumption, rheumatism, scurvy, impurity of the blood, or blotched and sallow complexion, soon yield to their curative properties. A single trial invariably secures them the title of the best family medicine now before the public. For sale by the proprietor, W. B. MOFFAT, at his office, 335 Broadway, and by store Keepers and Druggists generally. oct13l-62dtwawly

Drugs and Medicines.

Fine Brandies and Wines,
Fine Brandies and Wines,
Fine Brandies and Wines,
Fine Brandies and Wines,
Fine Brandies and Wines,
Fine Brandies and Wines,

Imported in Bond,
Imported in Bond,
Imported in Bond,
Imported in Bond,
Imported in Bond,
Imported in Bond,

Expressly for the Drug Trade.
Expressly for the Drug Trade.
Expressly for the Drug Trade.
Expressly for the Drug Trade.
Expressly for the Drug Trade.
Expressly for the Drug Trade.

By H. BOSWORTH & SONS.
Wholesale Druggists, Milwaukee.

JOHN RICE,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

No. 83 East Water Street, Milwaukee.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM PITKIN & BROTHERS, of Louisville, a supply of their HERBSKEAN Stomach Bitters, Millers with Rape, but up in small packages, suitable for retailing, 50 packages in a box, which I as sell at a low figure. Also, a full supply of

JAPONICA,
GUAIACAMPHOR,
RESONNALTS,
GLAUBER SALT,
SULPHUR,
ALUM,
CREAM TARTAR,
BAKING SODA,
LICORICE,
BATH BRICK,
CASTOR OIL,
OLIVE OIL,
OPIUM,
QUININE,
MORPHINE,
ALCOHOL,
BURNING FLUID,
CAMPHENE,
TURPENTINE,
MAGNESIA,
CASTOR OIL,
LINSEED OIL,
WHITE LEAD,

And a full assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Glass Ware, Spices, &c., &c. aug5

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

HENRY FESS, JR.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST,

198 East Water Street, Milwaukee.

20 BARRELS WINTER BLEACHED Whale Oil, for sale by HENRY FESS, Jr., Druggist.

BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS. 8 gross received and for sale by HENRY FESS, Jr., jan15 Wholesale Agent for Milwaukee.

REED'S BAKING POWDERS, FOR sale, by the gross or dozen, also, at retail. HENRY FESS, Jr., Druggist.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—30 CASES RECEIVED, and for sale by HENRY FESS, Jr., 198 East Water st.

AYERS' CHERRY PECTORAL, FOR sale by HENRY FESS, Jr., Druggist.

WISTER STRAINED LARD OIL.—10 bbls received and for sale by HENRY FESS, Jr., Druggist.

50 BOXES SPERM CANDLES, FOR sale by HENRY FESS, Jr., 198 East Water St.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN WINDOW Glass, all sizes. A large lot in store and for sale by HENRY FESS, Jr., Druggist, 198 East Water St.

BURNING FLUID, FOR SALE BY HENRY FESS, Jr., Druggist.

Alcohol, Oils, &c.

OILS!!

Camphene, Camphene!!

BURNING FLUID.

ALCOHOL,

VARNISHES!

At Wholesale.

Also, a complete assortment of

COAL OIL LAMPS,

BOTH ROUND AND FLAT WICK.

At as Low Prices as can be obtained in Eastern Markets.

Patton & Williams,
Oil & Com. Merchants,
141 East Water St.

mar19-1dly

WISCONSIN OIL COMPANY

OFFER FOR SALE, AT WHOLESALE and Retail,

2,000 gals. WINTER SPERM OIL.
1,000 " ELEPHANT OIL.
1,000 " BLEACHED WHALE OIL.

Burning Fluid, Camphene and Alcohol of the Most Approved Engine and Signal Oil for Railroads and Machinery.

☞ Orders from the Country will meet with prompt attention.

Office of the WISCONSIN OIL CO., 22 Spring St., Milwaukee, Wis. Opposite the American House. jan14dw. daily

Watches and Jewelry.

A. B. VAN COTT.

BEST RAILROAD TIME-KEEPERS

OF THE BEST ENGLISH, SWISS AND American manufacture, in Gold and Silver cases. Great variety of all kinds of Silver and Plated Ware, and new rich Jewelry of every style and description.

Watch Materials, &c.

Corner of East Water and Wisconsin street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. jy23.

HOLIDAY GOODS!

THE GREATEST VARIETY, BEA UTIful, UNIQUE, the FINEST Goods ever brought to this market, just now received.

☞ DODGE AND SON, where we ALWAYS AIM to represent goods as THEY ARE, at the Jewelry Store of MASON & LOOMIS, de27 391 East Water St., Milwaukee.

THE SENTINEL.

Terms of the Sentinel.

CASH, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

DAILY, delivered in City, per annum	$7,00
do do do six months	3,50
do do do three months	2,00
do do do per week	0,15
Papers to the Trade, put up and directed	2,00
DAILY, by mail, per annum	7,00
do do six months	4,00
do do three months	2,00
do do single copies, each	1,00
TRI-WEEKLY, per annum	4,00
do six months	2,00
do three months	1,00
WEEKLY, per annum	1,50
do six months	1,00
do three months	50

CLUB RATES FOR THE WEEKLY.

To clubs of four (to one address) per annum... 5,00
do do five do do do .. 6,00
do do ten do do do .. 10,00

Address JERMAIN & BRIGHTMAN,
Publishers Daily Sentinel, Milwaukee, Wis.

THE NIGHT WIND.

He riseth from the sea; the jeweled waves
With hasty feet glide from his path before;
And lofdst low murmurs from the coral caves,
His shapeless garments float out to the shore.
Lifting his wings from out their golden grace,
He flies beneath the starlight and the dew,
Over the mountains and the plains of space,
Where lies the distance in her draperies blue.

With level front and coldness in his eyes,
He sweeps across the hills where nature stands,
And in mute storming of her swift surprise,
He casts the blossoms from her clinging hands.
From off her forehead and her bosom bare,
He rears the jewels in his reckless mirth—
And all the gems that shine amidst her hair,
He scatters rudely o'er the eager earth.

Then turning from her he comes shouting down
Upon the trees, who stand erect with pride—
Tears of the branches of the maple brown,
And lays the proud oak on the green hillside,
The ash, with bare, white arms raised to the sky
In still imploring, he seems all the more—
Bends down the cedars with exultant cry,
And bows to dust the grand old sycamore.

Then growing gentler as the night wears on,
He lingers longer by some cottage low—
Where lies a maiden, blushing as the dawn,
With dreams upon her eyes, unfolding slow,
He weaves within her sleep the rarest things—
The brightest promise she ever knew—
Until the fluttering of his restless wings,
Frights her from her chamber and her pillow too.

Then gathering up into his mighty breast
The crimson leaves, he scatters far and wide,
He bears them to some quiet place of rest,
Just where the summer in her sorrow died.
And with a calmer air and slower pace,
Forth from the forest o'er the plain he flies
To wing proud summer with more heedless grace,
Upon her purple throne in splendor sits.

Her flowing drapery in golden hue,
Veiled with a cloud of amber tinge, deep and bright,
Is gathered o'er her bosom, damp with dew,
And heavy with the darkness and the night,
Her hands are full of red and dripping leaves,
And drooping asters with their sleepy eyes,
But ever as a coronet she wears
They fade and wither, and their beauty dies.

And with his haughty head low at her feet,
The night wind greets her with a grace more rare,
Wooing her gently with a music sweet—
His wings half folded, stirring the soft air,
Drawing her tenderly within his arms,
He seals the locking from her slumbered eyes—
And growing bolder at her faint alarms
He soothes with kisses all her fears and sighs.

But soon the watchful stars grow dim and pale,
And the moon wanes—while a solemn flush
Lies on the patient trees, who never fail
To watch the waking of the young dawn's blush.
Forth from his hills glides with quiet steps—
Shines golden and splendid, pressing on the day—
A wavering, splendor on her dewy lips—
Her blue eyes raised to Heaven, pure and meek.

Before her path the night wind steals away,
With reverent looks and stillness in his tread—
Hushing the rustle of his garments gray—
Twining his mantle o'er his half bowed head.
Gentle and quiet as a little child,
Who stands at prayers beside his mother's knee,
He winds his way across the mountains wild,
And in proud silence sinks into the sea!

—*Louisville Journal.*

ONE HUNDRED GIRLS IN A TELEGRAPH Office.—In England the business of operating telegraph wires has been to a great extent placed in the hands of young ladies who find it a very agreeable employment.—The inland department of the Electric Telegraph Company in London, now employs one hundred young ladies, who receive and transmit the messages to all parts of the United Kingdom. The room in which they are engaged is lofty, spacious, and admirably lighted and ventilated. A number of long tables are placed across the room, upon which the instruments are placed, an attendant being seated opposite each one. There is one table for Liverpool, another for Manchester, a third for Birmingham and Glasgow, and so on for the whole of the chief towns. When not engaged at the instruments, the girls employ themselves with needlework or reading. The room is in charge of a matron. The compensation ranges from 10s. to 25s. ($2 50 to $6 25) per week. Ten hours constitute a day's work. A period of six weeks is sufficient to learn the whole process of telegraphing, but longer practice is required to impart efficiency and rapidity of execution. There is a kitchen in which the young ladies cook their dinners, and a servant to wait upon them, with a lavatory and other appliances for their comfort and convenience. The access to the room is by a staircase exclusively devoted to the ladies, and no person of the ruder sex is upon any account admitted into their department except upon a special order. To the honor of "the fair sex," the experiment has proved to a demonstration that the proverbial incapacity for women to keep a secret is a great untruth. Of the thousands of important and valuable secrets which must yearly come to the knowledge of these young ladies, not a single one has ever transpired. Many of the fair operatives are closely related to individuals distinguished in literature, science and art.

A BOILED DISH.—Almost every family has a a dinner as often as once a week, of what is popularly called a "boiled dish," and which, properly cooked, is one of the best dishes in the world; but all cooks do not know the best way to boil corn beef. The common method, in order to make it tender, being to put it in cold water, and let the beef and water come gradually to a boil. This certainly makes beef tender, but it also extracts all the strength and juice.

A better way is to wait till the water boils before putting in the beef; it will then be equally tender, and will retain its strengthening and juicy properties. Many housekeepers suppose that putting meat in hot water inevitably renders it hard and tough; and so it will, if the water is only hot; but if it boils, the effect will be the reverse. Just as putting a discolored table cloth in hot water will set the stains; but put in boiling water, and it takes them clean out. The same rule applies to all boiled meats.

Hams, after boiling four or five hours, should be taken out, the skins taken off, and cracker or bread crumbs grated over them, and then bake in a brisk oven for one hour. A leg of mutton can be treated successfully in the same way, only it does not require to be boiled so long. Of course, the boiling process should be gentle.—*Mrs. Croley.*

THE USE OF TOMATOES.—Among other things that have assumed to me the form of *facts*, one is that as feed for stock, and especially for milk cows, there is no vegetable superior to the tomato. The evidence of this was manifested during the past fall. Having in my garden a surplus of these, I resolved to try their efficacy as feed, and accordingly gave them to my cow, (the only kind of animal I had to feed them to,) and found that they not only caused her to give a good supply, but a rich quality of milk. They were fed in all their various conditions, from the green to the ripe state, and many of them after they had been frozen. The results did not seem to be changed by the condition in which they were fed. Not having the proper facilities, therefore I did not cook them, though I believe their value would be much improved thereby.—*W. C. Earl, in the Ohio Farmer.*

FRENCH PANCAKES.—Take six eggs, separate the yolks from the whites; beat the whites on a dinner plate to a snow; beat four yolks with two tablespoonfuls of sugar, two of flour, and a teaspoonful of cream; add a little salt and a very little carbonate of soda; put in the whites of the eggs and mix gently. Put one ounce of butter in a frying pan; when hot, pour in the whole pancake. Hold the pan a good distance from the fire for fifteen minutes; hold before the fire to brown on the top. Dish on a napkin. Put any kind of preserved fruit over it.—Serve hot.

TO RESTORE CRACKED IVORY.—The beautiful little ornaments of ivory very often become cracked from standing in a warm room. If a suds be made of warm water and Castile soap, and applied to the cracks with a camel's hair brush, after the brush has passed over them several times, gradually draw together and the crack disappear. Do not wipe off all the moisture, but merely press it with a soft rag until the surface is smooth and dry.

LEMON PIE.—Make nice paste, and lay into two medium sized plates; then prepare the following mixture: To the juice and grated rind of one lemon, made very sweet with white sugar, add three well beaten eggs, and a piece of butter half the size of an egg, melted. Stir these ingredients together, then add a pint of rich milk, or thin cream, stirring very fast. Fill the plates and bake immediately.

Business Cards.

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CARLOS GLIDDEN.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT Law, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Office in Van Cott's building, corner East Water and Wisconsin streets, third floor. jan12 3m6dly

A. R. PARRISH. A. ROSENTHAL.

PARRISH & ROSENTHAL,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NO. 1 KNEELAND'S BLOCK, 219 East Water street, Milwaukee, Wis. dec31tf1y

HENRY S. LEE. MARSH S. SMITH.

LEE & SMITH,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS, Ludington's Block, Milwaukee, Wis.

CARY & PRATT,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS. OFFICE IN "LAW BUILDINGS," NO. 21 Wisconsin street, Milwaukee, Wis. JOHN W. CARY. [jy12 3l5d3m] WALLACE PRATT.

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☞ Charges reasonable. jel3tf30d3m

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW, AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY. New Post Office Building, second floor. apr16dly

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW, MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin. Office in Law Buildings, Wisconsin Street. CHAS. K. WELLS. je16 JEROME B. BRIGHAM.

Emmons, Van Dyke & Hamilton,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT Law, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Office—201 East Water Street, corner of Wisconsin Street, in Martin's Block. aug28dly

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LOUIS LIPMAN

PRACTICAL LITHOGRAPHER, OVER the Marine Bank, 216 East Water Street, Milwaukee, is prepared to execute all orders in his line, such as Maps, Plans, Checks, Drafts, Bonds of Sufficiency, Show Cards, &c., &c. ☞ Particular attention paid to Plotting up Rail Road Maps, Bonds &c. my12y2518dly

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HOMŒOPATHIST, HOUSE AND OFFICE No. 92 Wisconsin street, N. W. Corner of Van Buren street. nov12m30d1y&wlm

PACKERS, &C.

JOHN PLANKINTON & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF SOAP AND CANDLES, East Water Street, near the M. & M. R. R. depot, Milwaukee.

HOTELS.

AMERICAN HOUSE,

P. KANE & SON, PROPRIETORS, Spring Street, Milwaukee, Wis. jy13tf57d1y.

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MUSIC.

INSTRUCTIONS IN SINGING

AND

COMPOSITION.

TERMS: PER QUARTER OF THIRteen weeks, twice a week, $20,00: Per quarter of thirteen weeks, once a week, $11,00. Orders may be left at Mr. Hempstead's Music store, at the office of D. Von Deutsch, and with the subscriber, No. 367 Third Street, opposite the Lacrosse R. R. Depot. mar7dly E. SOBOLEWSKI.

Fuel, Lumber, &c.

TIMBER.

Long Timber,	Short Timber,
Large Timber,	Small Timber,
Square Timber,	Flat Timber,
Fine Timber,	Oak Timber,
Long, Small,	Sawed Timber.

TIMBER CHEAP FOR CASH.

☞ Rust end Chestnut Street Bridge.
mar19y401-1m PIERCE, LUSCOMBE & CO.

999,000 Lumber 000 Feet.

IF WE SUPPOSED THESE HIGHFALUTING, lying advertisements about Lumber were believed, we should go right out of the business. Our experience is, however, that men who want to deal there fell in mere brains as those who want to sell—only a board and scantling bill—and twenty per cent. knocked off from them—how it does make us feel!

PIERCE, LUSCOMBE & CO.

Long Joist and Scantling.

SHALL START OUR MILL EARLY.—Hand in your Bills for long Joist, Scantling and Timber! will commence logging as soon as the shore is free from ice. LUSCOMBE & PIERCE.

DO YOUR BUSINESS EITHER AT the Yard of Pierce, Luscombe & Co., First Ward, or Pierce & Co., Fourth Ward, as is most convenient. PIERCE, LUSCOMBE & CO. 19dw2y356d1mo

LAMBERTON'S

WOOD, HAY, AND HOP MARKET.

N. W. Corner West Water and Clybourn sts.

Office with Mabbett & Breed:

BEST SEASONED WOOD, ALL KINDS Cut and Split, ready for use. Every description of BALED PRESSED HAY, and a large lot of NEW EASTERN HOPS of first quality.

All Orders left, and delivered free in any part of the city at short notice. G. H. LAMBERTON. my16y69d1y

CASH COAL YARD!

C. DUDLEY, AGENT,

IS NOW RECEIVING AND WILL KEEP constantly on hand for sale by the TON OR CARGO, the following kinds of Coal, of the very best quality and

LOW PRICES!

Delivered in any part of the city on the cars, at short notice. All Coal sold at this Yard warranted full weight, and of the best quality.

LEHIGH PREPARED COAL,
LEHIGH LUMP COAL,
SCRANTON PREPARED COAL,
SCRANTON LUMP COAL,
LACKAWANA PREPARED COAL,
LACKAWANA LUMP COAL,
PITTSTON PREPARED COAL,
PITTSTON LUMP COAL,
BLOSSBURGH COAL,
PITTSBURGH COAL,
ERIE AND CLEVELAND COAL.

Will deliver to dealers and large consumers, at any point on the line of the railroads, or shipping points, adding freight.

☞ All orders addressed to C. DUDLEY, Agent, Milwaukee, will receive prompt attention.

☞ Office and Yard, corner of West Water and Clybourn streets, near Huron Street Bridge, Milwaukee. jy26dly

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

JONES & POPE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS in the various kinds of very best Coal, for Steam, Blacksmith, and Family purposes. Also,

Wood, Baled Hay and Water Lime,

Constantly on hand. Wood sawn or unsawn, to suit customers,

AT LOW PRICES,

Delivered to any part of the city, or on the cars, at short notice. All Coal sold here warranted good weight, and of the best quality.

All large consumers and dealers wishing to buy Bituminous Coal in the cargo, for steam and blacksmithing purposes, will please to give us a call. We will sell at Cleveland prices, delivered on board vessel, the best and purest Coal mined. Blacksmith Coal now in the market; being proprietors of an extensive Coal mine, and receiving fresh Coals daily at Cleveland, are prepared to sell as low as anybody.

☞ Office of Empire Wood and Coal Yard, corner of Oneida and River Streets, Milwaukee, Wis. aug26l65d1y

J. E. STEVENS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of

Hard and Soft Wood Lumber,

RIVER STREET, CORNER OF BIDDLE, Milwaukee..... Wisconsin.

ASH, OAK, HICKORY, MAPLE, WALNUT, CHERRY, and WHITE WOOD LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH, And all other kind of

WAGON AND CABINET LUMBER, CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

mar26l60d6m J. HOLBROOK, Agent.

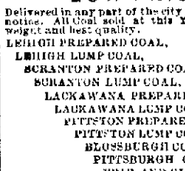
MILWAUKEE TIMBER YARD.

ONE MILLION FEET.

S. BATCHELDER,

MANUFACTURER OF NORWAY AND White Pine Timber, has established a yard on River St., foot of Martin, for the sale of Timber, Sawed Piles, and Square Timber furnished to order. jy7dly13d1y.

SCHUMACHER & JOHNSON



MANUFACTURERS of the GREAT WESTERN FIRE, POWDER & Burglar-Proof Safes,

Vault Doors, etc. All our Safes are provided with our own new Fire Proof Ultra Safe and Vault Door Locks, which have no key or key hole, and consequently cannot be picked nor forced open with powder, besides being put on so as to leave no possible chance for driving them from the doors. jy7tf67d1y

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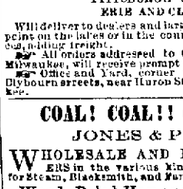

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ONE GREAT PECULIARITY WHICH my Cages possess over all others, is they are thoroughly tacked in a brick oven, and are guaranteed not to injure the birds. Also warranted superior in ornamental finish and durability. Prices guaranteed as low as any maker in the United States. Illustrated circulars and price lists sent to any address, on application.

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217 Main street.

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THE LUXURY OF THE SEASON!

Thomson's Corrugated Skirts.

For sale by the principal Retailers.

Insurance.

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ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, Of Hartford, Connecticut.

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UNITED STATES

MARINE AND FIRE INS. CO.,

Capital $100,000 00—Surplus $15,111 81.

OFFICE—Under MITCHELL'S BANK, corner East Water and Michigan Streets.

MILWAUKEE, - - - - - WISCONSIN.

DIRECTORS.

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Insurance, Land and Money Agency

—OF—

J. H. CRAMPTON.

New England Fire and Marine Insurance Company, OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Cash Capital and Surplus, July 1st, 1859.... $230,251 59
N. M. WATERMAN, President.
GEO. P. DEWEY, Secretary.

North American Fire Insurance Company, OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Cash Capital and Surplus, July 1st, 1859.... $337,738 67
JAMES G. BOLLES, President.
A. F. HASTINGS, Secretary.

REFERENCES IN MILWAUKEE.

Lester Sexton, H. B. Camp, John Bradford, Atkins, Steele and White, James B. Martin, Bingham & York.

☞ Policies issued at fair rates by
H. L. CRAMPTON, Agent.
Office under the Newhall House, on Michigan st.
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THE MUTUAL

Life Insurance Company

OF THE

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

TRUSTEES.

S. S. DAGGETT, DR. E. B. WOLCOTT, HENRY L. PALMER, LESTER SEXTON, SAMUEL MARSHALL, MITCHELL'S SEYMOUR, H. L. PALMER, A. H. SCOVILLE, H. L. DOUSMAN, J. ALLEN SMITH, J. G. JOHNSTON, L. G. FISHER, H. H. SEXTON, EZRA MILLER, JOHN A. DUTCHER, CHAS. V. INGLISH, O. ALEXANDER,

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E. B. WOLCOTT, Consulting Physician. ap21tf264y

FIRE INSURANCE,

INSURANCE AGENCY

OF

OGDEN & WALL,

S. W. Cor. of Michigan & East Water Sts.

SPRINGFIELD FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO., Cash Capital and Surplus..... $437,000

MASSASOIT INSURANCE COMPANY, Springfield, Mass.

Cash Capital and Surplus..... $235,000

CONNECTICUT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Hartford, Conn.

Cash Capital and Surplus..... $218,000

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, Of Hartford, Conn.

Cash Capital and Surplus..... $44,000

The above named very reliable Companies have been long and favorably known in this city, their losses (in some instances very large,) have been promptly and liberally met and managed by prudent and experienced men, and are in every way entitled to public confidence.

☞ Policies issued without delay, and at as Low Rates as in other first class Companies.

☞ M. OGDEN, Agent. OGDEN & WALL.
oct24l23d1y

MILWAUKEE MUTUAL

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE, NOS. 2 & 4 MARTIN'S BLOCK,

(Second Floor.)

CAPITAL 100,000 DOLLARS.

THE OLDEST COMPANY IN THIS State, unsurpassed for safety, and unequalled in cheapness by any Company in the State.

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S. S. DAGGETT, President.
P. B. HILL, Secretary. H. B. MARTIN, Vice Pres't.
jan16 M. L. SKINNER, Office Agent.

The Park Fire Insurance Company

INCORPORATED IN 1853.

CASH CAPITAL,..... $200,000 00
SURPLUS, July 1, 1859..... 86,026 29

OFFICE—227 BROADWAY & 30 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

THIS COMPANY INSURES BUILDINGS, Merchandize, Ships and their Cargoes in Port, Household Furniture, and Personal Property generally, against Loss or Damage by Fire.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary. O. ALEXANDER, Agent, Newhall House, Michigan st., Milwaukee. GEO. BAKER, Gen'l Agent, Milwaukee. sept18-52d1y

BY STATE AUTHORITY.

Insurance Against Loss and Damage by Fire.

Germania Fire Insurance Co.,

NEW YORK CITY.

CASH CAPITAL, - - - - $200,000 00
SURPLUS December 31st, 1859, - 17,732 22

OFFICE 5 BEEKMAN STREET,

(PARK BANK BUILDING.)

A. HILGEN, President.
RUD. GARRIGUE, Secretary.

Firemen's Fund Insurance Co.

NEW YORK CITY,

110 BROADWAY,

METROPOLITAN BANK BUILDING.

CASH CAPITAL, - - - - $150,000 00
SURPLUS December 31st, 1859, - 11,149 00

N. B. GRAHAM, President.
HENRY BEECKMAN, Secretary.

Policies on the most favorable terms issued without delay, and losses promptly paid by

JESUS REINHARD, Agent,
Office in Freusee Block, cor. East Water and Mason sts., Milwaukee, Wis. oct11l58d1y

STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION OF

The Massasoit Ins. Co.,

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

On the 31st day of December, 1859. In conformity with the Laws of the State of Wisconsin.

1. The name and locality of the Company, Massasoit Insurance Company, Springfield, Massachusetts.
2. The amount of its capital stock..... $150,000 00
3. The amount of its capital actually paid in..... 150,000 00
4. The assets of the Company, including:

1. The amount of cash on hand..37,673 10
Amount of cash on hand from Agents and others in course of transmission..... 7,849 10
3. The real estate unincumbered, none.
4. The bonds owned by the Company, and how they are secured, with rate of interest thereon:
1 City Dubuque, Iowa, bond 10 per cent..... 192 44
Interest accrued and unpaid..... 5,184 56
4. Debts to the Company accrued by mortgage..... 53,000 00
5. Loans on collateral security..... 3,500 00
6. Loans on personal security..... 4,100 00
7. All other securities:
Bankstock as per schedule..... 21,550 50
Railroad stocks as per schedule . 7,500 00
Bills receivable..... none.
Office furniture, library, &c..... 232 50
Surplus over capital..... 62,158 00
212,195 00 212,195 00

5. The amount of liabilities due or not due to banks or other creditors, viz: Losses adjusted and due..... none.
Losses adjusted and not due..... 11,095 58
Losses in suspense, waiting on further proof..... none.
10. All other claims against the Company..... none.
11. The greatest amount insured in any one risk, $9,000.
12. The greatest amount allowed by the rules to be insured in any one city, town, or village.
Not exceeding one per cent.
13. The greatest amount allowed to be insured in any one block.
Same answer to question 12.
12. The gross amount of premiums received in the State of Wisconsin during the last year prior to the making of this report, $1,243 85.
13. The market value of its stock $1,05
14. Dividends declared and paid during the past year, $15,000.
15. The charter or act of incorporation of the Company.
A certified copy sent heretofore.

SAMUEL F. DAY, President.
W. A. CLARK, Secretary.

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS, } ss
Hamden County.

Be it known that on this third day of February A. D. 1860, before me, the subscriber, Justice of the Peace and N. A. Clark, personally known to me to be respectively the President and Secretary of the Massasoit Insurance Company, and severally made oath that the foregoing statement by them submitted was true.

[L. S.] Springfield in said county the day and year above written.

A. D. SOULE, Notary Public.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, } ss
Secretary's Office.

The Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin hereby certifies that the annexed statement has been compared with the original instrument on file in this office, and the same is a true and correct copy thereof, and of the whole of said original.

The Massasoit Insurance Company, Springfield, Mass., having complied with the requirements of Sections One and Five of an Act entitled "An act to regulate Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Wisconsin," approved March 19th, 1852, and having also paid into the State Treasury the sum of fifty-five and 36-100 dollars, being three per cent. upon the gross amount of premiums received in the State of Wisconsin in the year 1859, as per their report.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the Act aforesaid, the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin hereby certifies that the said Massasoit Insurance Company, which is now duly organized and has complied with the requirements of Section three of said Act, may take risks, receive premiums, and transact the business of an Insurance Company in this State from the date until the thirty-first day of January, A. D. 1861.

[L. S.] In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal, at the Capitol, in Madison, this twenty-fourth day of February, A. D. 1860.

EDWARD ALSLEY,
Assistant Secretary of State.

SAMUEL M. OGDEN, Agent,
Ogden & Wall, Milwaukee, Wis. feb25d1m&d2m

Chicago Advertisements.

From C. H. Scriven's Agency.

☞ *C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn st., Chicago, is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the North-West.* 1ab19

North-Western Insurance Comp'y,

CITY OF OSWEGO, N. Y.

Milwaukee Office, No. 6 Newhall House, Michigan Street.

FIRE AND INLAND MARINE.

INCORPORATED 1853.

Cash Capital, $150,000; Surplus, $178,548.

Cost of Re-Insuring existing risks..... $60,900 00
Leaving a Net Surplus of..... 117,648 00
Losses paid by the Company since its..... 2,701,716 00
Forty-two Dividends paid to the Shareholders..... 358,450 00

JAMES PLATT, President,
S. B. LUDLOW, Secretary.
JOHN WHITE, Agent,
Office No. 6 Newhall House, Michigan st.
feb13h86d1y

BY STATE AUTHORITY.

WISCONSIN GENERAL

INSURANCE AGENCY

CHARTER OAK FIRE INS CO.,
Hartford, Conn.,
Cash Assets..... $341,556 68

WESTERN MASS. FIRE INS. CO.,
Of Pittsfield, Mass.
Cash Assets..... $202,699 41

CONWAY FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Of Conway, Mass.
Cash Assets..... $263,491 47

HAMPDEN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
Springfield, Mass.
Cash Assets..... $225,000

J. W. CRAIN, AGENT,
Office, No. 2 Martin's Block, Up Stairs,
jan20b642d1y Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Liverpool and London

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Stockholders Personally Liable for all Losses.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL..... $10,000,000
INVESTED FUNDS..... 6,000,000
ANNUAL INCOME OVER..... 3,000,000
INVESTED IN THE UNITED STATES OVER 1,000,000

Office, No. 56 Wall Street, New York.

DIRECTORS IN THE UNITED STATES.

James Brown, Esq., Ch'n, Frank's Continent, Dp. Ch.
Sol. F. Sanderson, Esq., Joseph Gaillard, Jr., Esq.

TELEGRAPH!

REPORTED BY THE N. Y. ASSOCIATED PRESS FOR THE DAILY SENTINEL.

Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON March 27—9 P. M.

SENATE.—Mr. Seward presented a petition in favor of the Homestead Bill, from citizens of N. Y.

Mr. Brown presented a resolution of the Mississippi Legislature, asking for a grant of land to aid in the construction of the Gulf and Ship Island R. R.

Mr. Slidell introduced a bill giving consent to the levying of tonnage duties by the States bordering on the Mississippi river, for the improvement thereof.

Mr. Doolittle presented a memorial in favor of a bankrupt law.

Mr. Johnson of Tenn., rose to a personal explanation. He had seen in the N. Y. Herald a report of a speech made by the Senator from New York, Mr. Clark, at Dover, on the 9th inst., in which reference had been made to his State and himself. The extract was read by the Clerk, in which it was stated by Mr. Clark that Tennessee had had too little industry or enterprise to develope her mines of copper, &c.; and further in a conversation, he (Clark) had with him, (Johnson) he had made some admission relative to the insecurity of slave property at the South.

Mr. Johnson asked if this was a correct report?

Mr. Clark positively declined to give any explanation in the Senate.

Mr. Johnson would then assume that the report was correct, and answer it accordingly. If the Senator had made himself familiar with the facts in relation to mining in Tennessee, then he had stated what he knew to be untrue; and if he had not made himself conversant with the facts, then he spoke of something he knew nothing about. He then drew a comparison between the relative productiveness of Tennessee and New Hampshire, making deductions favorable to the former. As to the alleged conversation, he had never used the language attributed to him.

The further consideration of the bill was postponed for two weeks, and the House went into Committee of the Whole, on the state of the Union on the Army bill.

Mr. Butler moved to increase the appropriation for the National Armories to $400,000. After a debate, without taking the question, the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House concurred in the Senate amendments to the bill for fulfilling the treaty stipulations with the Indians of Oregon and Washington.

Mr. Briggs presented petitions from N. Y., numerously signed, praying for the passage of a bankrupt law.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to provide for the safety of passengers in boats propelled wholly or in part by steam.

Mr. Washburne, of Ill., urged the importance of the passage of this bill. No remonstrance against it had come from the West, New England or the South, and there was none from anywhere, except, perhaps, particular localities. This bill proposed to subject ferry, tug and freight boats to examination by a local Board of Inspectors, bringing them within the provisions of the law of '52.

The propriety of this is obvious, as some most terrible accidents have happened on ferry boats. The provisions of the same statutes extended to sea going steamers, limiting the passengers to a reasonable extent, and requiring the vessels to be examined by the local authorities, from time to time, in order that the public may know if they are seaworthy, or mere worm-eaten, rotten hulks, which the cupidity of the proprietors have put on their lines, under false names, calculated to deceive. The bill proposes no ocean steamers running more than 400 miles shall carry not exceeding one passenger for every 5 1-2 tons. According to this limit, the steamer Augusta can carry 870, the Arago 640, the North Star 530, and the Star of the West 330 passengers, exclusive of the crew.

Interested men from N. Y., however, say that if such a provision be adopted their trade would be broken down, but he would ask whether, in view of all the circumstances, the limit was not sufficiently liberal. The bill also provides for a system of lights, following the example of France and England, and four new boards of Inspectors, one each at Memphis, Oregon City, Paducah and Galena. The entire additional cost to the Government, as compared with the present law, would not exceed $237 per annum. Mr. Taylor alluded to a substitute he has prepared, providing that the insurance shall be retained by a failure to comply with the requirements of the present law, and for the prosecution of the master, engineer, pilot, or any other officer of any vessel on which life is destroyed by fire, explosion, or at the wharf, said officer not to be again employed on any steam vessel until a verdict is rendered that he is absolutely free from blame.—Debated that he is absolutely free from blame.—A debate followed on the merits of the bill.

Mr. Clark said that when the proper time arrived, he would take occasion to state what he did say in his speech, and when he did he would say nothing in disparagement of Tennessee, nor dispute the fact that she made more horses, asses and mules than New Hampshire.

The bill to increase and regulate the pay of the Navy was considered.

Mr. Farnsworth offered a substitute, mainly giving lower salaries, but increasing some of those of the lower grades.

Mr. Crittenden offered an amendment to the original bill, to increase the pay of midshipmen. Agreed to.

Mr. Slidell offered an amendment that no vacancies in Chaplaincy shall be filled hereafter. Lost. Yeas 15, nays 23.

Adjourned.

Additional by the Bohemian.

PORTLAND, March 27—9 P. M.

Lord Elgin had gone to Paris on public business in connection with his mission to China. He was expected to start for China in about a fortnight or three weeks

A report was current that Lord Taunton, formerly Mr. Labouchier, would probably succeed Lord Elgin, as Postmaster General.

FRANCE.—The Paris Siecle had received a warning for an alleged outrage against religion. The Siecle praised and endorsed a work in which certain dogmas of the Catholic and Jewish creeds were set down as absurd.

The reply of the Holy See to the last proposals of France, had reached Paris.—The Pope declines the proposition to confine within an exclusive political compass, a question, which, as it concerns the integrity of the Patrimony of St. Peter, is intimately bound up with the independence of the Church, although decidedly regretting the proposition to create a Vicarage of the Romagna in favor of a foreign Sovereign. His Holiness shows himself disposed to enter into the path of reform, on condition that the integrity of the States of the Church is guaranteed.

A Paris correspondent asserts that the foreign relations of France were silently undergoing a great change, and that Austrian influences were in the ascendant.

Proclamations by the Governor of Savoy were posted up in all the parishes in that country, notifying that the inhabitants will soon be called upon to vote upon the question of the maintenance of the union with Sardinia or annexation to France, according to the form prescribed by Parliament.

The London Telegraph positively affirms that an oral and confidential request had been made to England to join with Prussia and Russia in protesting against the alienation of Savoy from Sardinia. It was stated that England supports the demand of Sardinia to ascertain the wishes of the people of Savoy and Nice by universal suffrage.

ITALY.—M. Thouvenal's reply to Cavour's despatches of the 1st and 3d of March, had reached Turin. Thouvenal points out the essential difference which exists between the question of the annexation of Tuscany to Piedmont and that of Savoy to France, and says that the principal difficulty which oppose the first is to obtain its recognition by Europe, which has guaranteed the possession of Tuscany to the dynasty of Lorraine; in the latter this difficulty appears in the presence of the arrangements between France and Sardinia relative to the spontaneous cession of Savoy; consequently, the Emperor regrets the regulation of the question of Savoy by simple cession, to be settled by mutual consent, and without having recourse to universal suffrage.

M. Thouvenal thinks that to become acquainted with the wish of the country, it would suffice to consult the Municipalities of Savoy.

As regards the annexation of Tuscany, M. Thouvenal repeats that France could not follow Piedmont in such a perilous course, and that if Victor Emanuel accepted the annexation of Tuscany, he would necessarily remain exposed to the risks of such a policy without being able to reckon on the support of France.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times gives a report that Bulls of excommunication against Victor Emanuel were ready to be launched from Rome the moment the election in the Central Italian States was decided.

The latest voting on the question of annexation to Sardinia, took place on the 11th and 12th in the various States.

Immense numbers of people assembled in all the towns, and much enthusiasm and confidence was evinced. Admirable order was maintained.

The army of Rome had been increased to 20,000 men.

AUSTRIA.—It is stated that Austria, while declaring her intention to remain neutral in regard to the Savoy question, had assured Prussia that in the event of the Rhine frontiers ever being menaced, she would immediately unite with Prussia for the protection of the German Territory.

The Prussian Chamber of Deputies had unanimously adopted a bill which guarantees the Press against having its concessions withdrawn by administrative proceedings.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.—Later advices from Tangier state that the Moors were evincing a fierce spirit of resistance, and preparations were being made for a strong defence of that town.

TURKEY.—A Constantinople despatch says that two of the points of negotiation now pending for the conclusion of a treaty of alliance between England France and the Porte were a revision of the capitulation and the right of armed intervention in the Principalities and Servia.

The Times published a letter from Naples which stated that the recent arrests there have been on a scale, which even the late King would not have attempted. Among those arrested are persons of moderate views; many are heads of families and engaged in business—for such, the order to quit the country, is absolutely ruin. Dismay and terror prevailed among all classes. The government had been led to its arbitrary acts by its apprehensions of a political climax from the elections in Central Italy. It is admitted that the exhibition of the national colors would be the cause of an outbreak, and the government therefore thought it would be a wise thing to get rid of all those considered likely to exercise any influence in such a movement.

Six new vessels of war have been ordered to be built at the Chatham dock yard, with an aggregate tonnage of 20,000 tons, and 207 guns.

Communication is complete between Alexandria and Kuraches by the sub-marine cable.

TETUAN, March 12.—The second campaign has been gloriously commenced. On Sunday last numerous tribes, including the Kabyles of Melilla, attacked the encampment at Tetuan, and were repulsed; the Moorish positions taken, and the Moors pursued half a league. Their loss is considerable.

Wisconsin Legislature.

MADISON, March 27.—9 P. M.

SENATE.—Bills Introduced.—To provide for appeals from the State Auditor to the Supreme Court in certain cases; to amend the act incorporating the Shullsburg Branch R. R.; to amend chap. 87 of general laws of 1856 organizing the militia; to amend sec. 2 of general laws of 1856 granting lands to the Wisconsin and Superior R. R. Co.; to repeal the act providing for the government of hospital for the insane.

Bills Passed.—To equalize the State tax for Brown Co.; to legalize the sale of lands for unpaid taxes in Trempeleau Co.; relating to the estate of S. J. Vandenbrock; memorial to the Postmaster General for continuance of mail routes; to amend chap. 167 of R. S. of offences against Justices; to authorize the State Prison to draw money from the State Treasury; to repeal sec. 3 chap 10 of general laws of 1859, of the School Library Fund; to provide for auditing claims and accounts against the State; to lay out a State road: to legalize the acts of Bristol Cemetery Association; to enable the village of Manitowoc to keep and maintain a bridge across the Manitowoc River; to amend an act of 1858 relative to House of Refuge; to amend chap. 151 of general laws of 1859; to amend sec. 4 chap. 124 R. S., of the manner of commencing civil actions; to amend sec. 3 chap. 190, R. S. of persons generally, and common jails; to enable Fond du Lac to settle with its bondholders; to amend chap. 129 R. S. of arrests and bail; to amend sec 53 of chap. 140 R. S. of miscellaneous proceedings; to authorize the laying out of a State road from Prairie du Chien to LaCrosse; to appropriate to O. G. Scofield $200; to authorize the State Prison Commissioner to purchase or sell lands; to provide for the payment of chaplains of 1860; to lay outja State road from Eau Claire to Engalo; to amend chapter 23 R. S. of common schools; to repeal section 2 chapter 92, laws of 1857.

Senate went into committee of the whole on the Lunatic Asylum bill.

P. M. session.—Senator Simpson introduced a bill to amend chapter 158, of R. S.; to authorize the transfer of certain public documents; to appropriate to St. John's and St. Charles hospital a sum of money: to amend section 13, chapter 94, R. S., relating to Normal Schools; to vacate certain streets in the village of Waupun; to amend the act to consolidate certain school districts in the city of Fond du Lac; to authorize State roads from Ashland and Superior to Chippewa Falls; to amend the charter of the Peshtigo Lumbering Co.; to provide for the disposal of the drainage fund money in Jefferson Co.; regulating the rights of miners and persons digging for lead ore; exempting certain lands from tax; joint resolutions relating to grants of land to actual settlers, and the passage of the Homestead Bill.

Senate went into Committee of the Whole on the general file. Senator Hutchinson in the Chair. After considering a large number of bills, the Committee rose and reported to the Senate. A large number of bills were ordered to a third reading.

Senator Simpson moved that the Joint Committee of Investigation be requested to report to-morrow.

Senator Hutchinson moved that the vote postponing the consideration of the resolutions in regard to the slave trade until Saturday be reconsidered, pending which the Senate adjourned at 7 P. M.

ASSEMBLY.—Resolutions—The resolution for the adoption of the five minute rule was tabled; the newspaper resolution was tabled; the resolution directing the Secretary of State to offer $20 for the best essay on the use of gypsum or plaster was laid over.

Bills Introduced—Prohibiting stealing in the city of Madison; postponing the sale of land for taxes in Douglas county for one year, (passed under suspension of rules;) to amend the charter of the Madison Mutual Insurance Company.

Bills Passed—To authorize the Common Council of Kenosha to levy a tax for harbor; to appropriate $177 to James M. Flower; concerning judgment in certain cases; a bill prohibiting that when a non-resident sues a citizen, who also has a cause of action in the courts of this State versus the non-resident, and serve process upon his attorney in the first action, was lost on its passage.

To annex a part of the county of Chippewa to county of Dallas; to revive the Rock Lake Cemetery Association; to provide for redemption and conveyance of unredeemed land in Brown and Kewaunee counties; for relief of Larsen Peterson; to repeal the annual appropriation to the State Agricultural Society.

The bill to repeal the appropriations to the State Agricultural Society was lost—ayes 38 nays 42.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the bill to redispose of the Northwestern land grant, vesting the title conditionally in the Madison, Portage and Lake Superior R. R. Co.

Mr. Cobb in the chair.

On motion of Mr. Whittlesey the bill was amended so as to provide that the line of the road shall touch at Hudson instead of Prescott. The bill was further amended by giving the portion of the line between Columbus and Portage to the Milwaukee, Watertown and Baraboo Valley Co., instead of the Wisconsin Central Co.

On motion of Mr. Dockney all after the enacting clause was struck from the bill, and a substitute inserted to restore the lands to the U. S. Government, with the request that they be given to actual settlers in limited quantities.

The Committee rose and the House adjourned till 9 o'clock p. m.

P. M. Session.—The speaker read a communication from Wm. Welch, Esq., asking the hall in the evening of the 29th to read the speech of Webster in reply to Hayne.

The afternoon was spent in discussion of the bill to redispose of the R R. Land Grants, which were finally both indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Elmore introduced a bill to amend chap. 18, R. S., of the assessment and collection of taxes.

Adjourned to 7 1-2 p. m.

Later from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, March 27—9 P. M.

The prize steamers Miramon and Marquese, and the sloop of war Preble are all anchored opposite the city. The Preble brings 120 prisoners, among whom are Com. Morin and his two sons. The prize steamers bring 60 prisoners. The prisoners from the Marquese were taken to the Parish prison by the U. S. Marshal. Their trial has been postponed.

The Mexican mails, of the 15th, by the schooner Virginia Antoinette, are at hand.—The Military Conference agreed upon the terms of an armistice, but the Juarez gov. disapproved of them because they did not sufficiently guarantee the Constitution of 1857, which is the cardinal principle of said government.

After three meetings the conference was dissolved, and the garrison re-opened fire on the morning of the 15th, which was quickly returned from Miramon's battery. Two shells bursted in the palace.

The French fleet was constantly communicating with Miramon, contrary to Juarez.

From Havana.

NEW YORK, March 27—9 P. M.

The steamer Star of the West, from New Orleans via Havana, 23d, arrived this evening. She brought $75,000 in specie from New Orleans.

The health of Havana was good.

Considerable excitement existed concerning the capture of Moran's steamers, which was viewed as an outrage.

Sugars brisk at 8 3 4a9 reals; stock 115,000 boxes. Freights improved. Exchange on London 14 premium, on New York Sa 3 4 per cent.

Washington Matters.

WASHINGTON, March 27—9 P. M.

The government has not yet received sufficient intelligence to enable it to judge intelligently on the merits of the recent affairs in the Gulf and hence the delay in answering Senator Hale's call upon the President for information. The recently published statements that the government will call upon Spain for explanation as to the fitting out of the Miramon steamers at Havana is not well founded, there being no official data to show that Spain is implicated with Miramon, or which would justify such a course on the part of the administration, even if there were no other reasons why such explanations should not be demanded.

Accounts continue to be received from the South that the army of the Knights of the Circle is on the eve of leaving for Mexico, but up to the latest accounts from Vera Cruz no invitation had been extended them.

There is an unusually large number of strangers in the city, including many politicians from various quarters of the Union.

Government bonds to the amount of $100,000 were issued to-day by the government, for the benefit of the Wyandotte Indians of Kansas, through the exertions of Judge Williams of that Territory.

Philadelphia Matters.

PHILADELPHIA, March 27 —9 P. M.

In the Supreme Court, this morning, Mr. Harding applied for an attachment against those members of the Pittsburg city council who refused to obey the order of the court, in reference to the railroad subscriptions.—The writ was made returnable on the 1st Tuesday after the 1st Monday in May.

A young negro named Moses Horner was brought here last evening from Harrisburg on the charge of being a fugitive slave. He is claimed by Chas. T. Butler, of Va. The case was before the U. S. District Court, Judge Cadwallader, this morning, but at the request of the fugitive's counsel it was postponed until this P. M. Considerable excitement exists among the abolitionists in regard to the matter.

At the hearing of the fugitive slave case this P. M., Geo H. Earl, counsel for the prisoner, objected to the transcript of the proceedings of the Jefferson County court, in it the name of the prisoner being spelled in various ways, and there being numerous alterations and erasures. Mr. Benjamin A. Brewster, counsel for owner, produced evidence proving the identity of the slave, after which the hearing adjourned till morning.

Sudden Death.

MINNESOTA JUNCTION, 27th—9 p. m.

Mr. Benjamin Barney, a lawyer of Maysville, dropped dead from his chair this P. M., while tending court in Juneau.

OSWEGO, March 27—9 P. M.

Jas. Odell, alias Jas. H. Clark, who was arrested in New York a few days since for the alleged murder of Adam Curtiss in this city in 1854, was acquitted this p. m.

COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY P. M., March 27, 1860.

The money market remains close, both for Currency and Exchange. The latter is firm at previous rates, buying at 1% and selling at 2 % cent premium for sight drafts.

We have the following by telegraph from New York: to day:

STOCKS—Dull, heavy and generally lower; Chi & R I 65%; C & T 24½; Gal & Chi 65%; M S Pac Erie 18; C C & C 58; N Y C 74½; Pac Mail 89¼; M S 21 bonds 58¾.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY P. M., March 27, 1860.

Receipts by Railroad for the 24 hours ending now to-day include:

Flour, bbls	1,228
Wheat, bus	3,947
Barley, bus	2,000
Rye, bus	178
Highwines, bbls	50
Hides, No	144
Butter, lbs	650

We have to note a more active flour market to-day, holders finally yielding to the pressure of continued dullness in breadstuffs at the East, and conceding to a decline of about 25c from the prices asked some days ago. There were sales of some 1,200 bbls at $4,65@5 for good country, and $4,75@5 for fair to prime city extras, free on board, the present week.

The market for wheat was dull, but not lower, and indeed the tendency on Chicago appeared to be toward more firmness, one buyer offering 92c for No. 1 in store without being able to purchase any considerable amount. The sales include 1,500 bus of this quality, new receipts, deliverable in store all next week at $1. And here it is proper to explain the distinction between "old receipts" and "new receipts." The former include all wheat received before the 1st of April in store, and is subject to 3c storage; all received after that date comes under the latter heading and is subject to 1c less storage.

There was nothing of any consequence done in coarse grains. We continue to quote Oats at 30c; Corn 50c; Barley 60@65c; Rye 76@78c; Grass Seed firm at $2.00 @2,75 for ordinary to good Timothy.

It will be seen by reference to our Marine Column that the hopes of an early opening of the Straits were not well founded.

BREADSTUFFS AT TORONTO.—The Toronto *Leader* reports 815,500 bushels of grain, nearly all wheat, and 50,000 bbls of flour, in store there at the present time.

CHICAGO MARKET, MARCH 26TH.—Receipts of the articles named, at Chicago yesterday, were as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,202
Wheat, bus	2,606
Corn, bus	28,820
Oats, bus	9,551
Barley, bus	924
Rye, bus	141

The *Press & Tribune* reports the stock of breadstuffs at Chicago, as follows:

	March 24, 1860.	March 24, 1859.
Flour, bbls	29,870	15,402
Wheat, bus	401,748	550,236
Corn, bus	1,065,704	72,514
Oats, bus	129,099	225,796
Rye, bus	7,668	179
Barley, bus	16,411	61,033
Total Grain, bus	1,500,269	910,958

The inquiry for flour to-day was very limited and the market was dull and heavy, with limited transactions at 4,37½@5 for low grade to choice spring extra. The wheat market was very quiet. The only demand that existed was to fill orders from St. Louis, and these being satisfied, the market was dull and heavy. Sales of 20,000 bus limited, at 92c for new receipts No. 2 in store, and $1,04 f. o. b. for a round lot of 2,000 bushels. As will be seen from our St. Louis dispatches the wheat market there declined 2c to-day. This will probably put a stop to shipments from this port to St Louis for a time at least. The Corn market to-day again declined ½@¾, the sales being liberal at the decline—ranging from 49@49½c for new white No. 1; 48@48½c for old receipts No. 1; 49½@49½c for new receipts No. 2; and 40c for new receipts rejected. There were also two boat loads of corn sold—one of prime river to arrive from Havana at the mouth of the Illinois and Michigan canal at 48c. Oats were dull and 1@1c lower —sales being made at 30@30c on track. Rye was in good demand at 55c. Barley continues in fair demand, and the limited receipts keep the market firm. The sales to-day are reported on track at 60c and 70c for No. 1 delivered. Choice timothy seed is still in active request, and firm at $2,90@3,00, and common to fair at $2,70@2,80. Clover Seed dull. Hungarian Grass is declining. The provision market is quite inactive. There is however, a good demand for prime lard at 10½c, but the market is bare. Tallow quiet. Hides steady. Highwines ½c lower.

BUFFALO MARKET, MARCH 24.—FLOUR—The market is decidedly quiet, the demand both from the interior and on account of the home trade being light, while prices are steady. The amount to-day will not foot at $1,500 for good Canadian superfine; $4@5,25 for extra to choice extra Wisconsin; $5,50@6,25 for extra Ohio and Indiana, and $5,75@6,25 for double extra.

WHEAT—Continues in moderate milling demand, and prices are steady with 2,000 bus Canada club in two lots on track at $1 08@1,08½.

CORN—Rules quiet, with sales 600 bus at 56c.

OATS and other grains are quiet, and in the absence of sales we make no quotations.

SEEDS—Receipts with only a moderate inquiry at $4,25 for clover, and $3,25 for timothy. The demand is for small lots which are mostly taken in the interior, and round lots would probably not sell as the above quotation.

PROVISIONS—Are dull and heavy at $17 for heavy mess pork; $16 for light do, and $15 for prime. Mess beef is nominal at $13,50. Bacon is selling slowly at 10½c for sugar cured hams; 9½@10c for plain do, and 7½c for shoulders.

WHISKEY—Dull. Sales 75 bbls at 23½c.—*Courier.*

DETROIT SEED MARKET.—The Detroit *Advertiser*, says:

The stock of clover in the country is said to be large and hence the market is rather dull. A few sales are reported at the range of $3,15@3,60 from wagons and store. A sale of 50 bus was made yesterday at the outside figure. Timothy is very quiet and mostly nominal at $2,25@3,00.

MONTREAL MARKET, MARCH 24TH.—FLOUR—Dull; No. 1 superfine procurable at $5,10@5,20 at which only small lots are taken; fancy, nominal at $5,30, and extra at $5. No transactions for delivery.

WHEAT—Nothing to report; for Canadian spring $1,17 would be paid for May delivery, $1,20 asked.

BALTIMORE MARKET, MARCH 24TH.—FLOUR—Quiet; Howard Street held at $5,87½, and $5,75 offered.

WHEAT—Firm, and quotations unchanged.

CORN—Steady; yellow 70@71; white 70@72c.

PROVISIONS—Dull, and quotations unchanged.

WHISKEY—Dull at 22½@24.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET, MARCH 24TH.—FLOUR—Dull and declined 10@12½c.

WHEAT—Very dull.

CORN—Dull with a declining tendency; yellow 71@72c.

PROVISIONS—Firm. Mess pork $15,25@15,50.

LARD—Steady at 11½@12c.

WHISKEY—Dull at 23½c.

NEW YORK DRY GOODS TRADE.—The *Courier & Enquirer* of Saturday says:

Trade in Dry Goods wears a decidedly improved aspect. The whole character of the market appears to have changed for the better. There is a better tone, prices are firmer, and business more active. The shipments South are beyond all precedent. The difficulty of shipping by the Southern steamers are to some extent that the carriers with goods, taking their "turns" at the wharf, are obliged to detach their horses at night fall, and leave their carts "in line" until the next day. Thus, although a great many Southern small dealers are purchasing their goods at Richmond, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, &c., their goods come from New York, and the patriotic retailers are paying a round profit to local jobbers, who have put little competition, instead of grinding their goods, taking their chance of general fair sales. Oats were dull and 1@1c lower —sales being made at 35@36